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CSSR ENVOY AT GENEVA SUPPORTS NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD082016 Prague CTK in English 1844 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva -- Representatives of socialist countries at the Geneva conference on disarmament propose the establishment this year of a committee for a ban on nuclear weapons tests which would discuss the concrete drafting of an agreement, Czechoslovak delegate milos Vejvoda stated in the committee Thursday.

He noted that Czechoslovakia submitted last month, on behalf of all socialist countries, a draft for the work of the committee. The solution of the problem is all the more important as it is apparent that the USA is concentrating on such underground tests which enables it to develop and control tactical and operational nuclear weapons, including neutron weapons.

Milos Vejvoda recalled that the Soviet Union submitted last year a principal draft treaty on a complete and general nuclear weapons tests which also takes into account the suggestions and views of other delegations. [Sentence as received] The document continues to be a good precondition for concrete talks on all aspects of the treaty.

The urgency of the U.N. General Assembly appeals to adopt practical measures is fully confirmed by the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the Czechoslovak delegate stated.

He noted that this deployment strengthens the European material base of NATO for its new offensive policy. Also, many U.S. scientists admit that the Soviet missiles have only been sited as a counter-balance to the U.S. bases and the French and British missiles deployed in Western Europe long before.

The Czechoslovak delegate noted that there are also plans to deploy more U.S. missiles in Scotland, Norway, Turkey, Greenland, Japan, South Korea and Iceland.

As former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made it clear recently, the USA now demands a great increase of military forces, and thus also of military spendings, from its West European allies. The latest proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to reduce military budgets and hold consultations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on the subject is thus all the more important, Milos Vejvoda pointed out.

POLAND FAVORS TREATY BANNING USE OF FORCE

LD071353 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 7 Mar 84

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 6 March -- Speaking at a plenary session of the U.N. special committee for increasing the effectiveness of the principles banning the use of force in international relations, Poland's representative Krzysztof Smyk pointed to the deterioration of the international situation resulting from the stockpiling of a great amount of all types of weapons, including the nuclear ones.

The decision to deploy the new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe is aimed not only against Europeans, but also against the interests of all nations and states.

The Polish delegate also pointed to the peril of the theories about the alleged possibility of winning future nuclear war, propagated by imperialist military circles.

Poland consistently supports all international initiatives and efforts to ease tension. Together with its friends from the Warsaw Treaty, Poland takes steps to increase confidence and military detente in Europe and worldwide.

In this context, Poland's representative stressed the significance of the declaration by the Soviet Union that it will not be first to use nuclear weapons and also of many other peace initiatives by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty presented in the Prague declaration.

CHERNENKO SPEECH, PACT INITIATIVE REVIEWED

AU081321 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Mar 84 p 1

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Negotiations, or 'Negotiations?'"]

[Text] Since the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in West Europe began last autumn -- and this broke up the Soviet-U.S. talks concerning nuclear weapons in Geneva -- U.S. bourgeois propaganda has accused the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact of not wanting to negotiate.

Well, in the most recent period of less than 1 week, two very important initiatives emerged on our side, one of them last Friday. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the appeal that -- permeated by the vital interests of mankind and a responsibility for present and future generations -- the great powers in possession of nuclear weapons should subordinate their relations to definite norms. These norms would require that they regard the prevention of nuclear war as the most important objective of their foreign policies and assume a commitment not to be the first to use these weapons, disavow the propagation of any kind of nuclear war, and, keeping equal security in mind, reduce their nuclear armaments step by step all the way to their complete liquidation.

We published the second initiative in yesterday's issue of our newspaper. Consistent with the Political Consultative Committee's proposal of last January and the proposal of leaders of the seven socialist countries concretized in June last year, the Warsaw Pact has specifically proposed to the NATO countries that the two military-political alliances should not increase but reduce their military expenditures. This could begin by all the countries concerned, for example, freezing their military expenditures, or reducing them themselves. Then the two military blocs would reduce their military budgets by an identical sum, which would be linked to specific disarmament measures. All this would enhance mankind's security, lessen the funds allotted for military purposes, and make it possible that the funds saved could be spent on economic and social development. (The sum involved is not small, for $650 billion is being spent annually on armament in the world today, which corresponds to the entire volume of debts of all the developing countries!) The Warsaw Pact countries are already proposing preparatory consultations to agree on the goal, venue, time, and level of the negotiations and other issues.

It is common knowledge that, since the U.S. election machinery has swung into gear, President Reagan, the candidate of the Republican Party, has repeatedly proclaimed his willingness to negotiate. Nevertheless, the two offers are not identical.

What, in fact, is the difference between the proposals of the United States and those of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact? The difference is that the former speaks of negotiations in general without stating and making clear what it wants to discuss, what it is specifically proposing. The latter, on the other hand, unmistakably designates goals and places specific proposals on the table, saying, these are our proposals, they are not ultimatums, place yours next to them and, at the negotiations, let us seek a compromise that keeps mutual interests and security in mind.

And it is a fact that what mankind needs is substantive and effective negotiations and not "negotiations" serving as a disguise for a continuation of armament, which, being what they are, lead to a dead end.

That is why the former await a genuine response.

ANNUAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES SUMMARIZED

AU081101 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Mar 84 p 7

["S"-signed article: "Important Warsaw Pact Proposal to NATO States; Putting Brake on Armament"]

[Text] The consequence of the arms race is that world expenditure for military purposes has risen approximately six-fold since 1962, and amounts now to an astronomical $750 billion annually. In the United States alone, in 2 decades (1960-80), military expenditure rose from $45 billion to $135 billion, that is, it tripled. An even more rapid growth of military expenditure is occurring in the eighties. In the 1981-85 period along, U.S. expenditure for the preparation of war will grow more than 2.2-fold, and will amount to $303.9 billion in 1985. A similar trend in the growth of military expenditure has also been recorded in the NATO countries: In the past 4 years it grew by about 4 percent annually, while previous to that it amounted to 2 percent on the average.

Even if we ignore the direct threat that the arms buildup constitutes to mankind, one has to regard this fact as a truly heavy burden for our planet. It is an undesirable luxury for a world that has so many problems, be it feeding the ever increasing number of people, the energy shortage, or environmental pollution. This is the reason why the Warsaw Pact states have now proposed the holding of preparatory consultations to the NATO states, attended by all member-countries of the two groups, at which one would agree on commencing talks on a bilateral nonincreasing of military expenditure and on its consequent reduction. In a situation in which international tension is growing, the adoption of a measure on a nonincrease and on a reduction of military expenditure could become an important practical brake on the feverish arms buildup, and an impetus for going over to disarmament, while the freed resources could be expanded for those needs connected with social and economic development -- also of the developing countries.

It is downright fascinating to ponder what things could be done if one were to succeed in halting the arms race. For $750 billion, that is, for the world's annual military expenditure, one could build almost 50 huge industrial regions, similar to the Ruhr. The UN estimates that the current military expenditure is 2.7 times higher than the expenditure for education, and 35 times higher than the total economic aid provided by the advanced countries to the developing countries. Therefore, he who wishes a true prosperity for our planet cannot indifferently watch the spiral of military expenditure climbing from year to year.

The latest initiative of the Warsaw Pact member-states, formulated in an extensive but very pragmatic and concrete memorandum with the appropriate proposals, has been undertaken in the interest of all mankind. Its objective is to reinforce international security and peace and to improve the political atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world.

WESTERN POLICIES MAIN DANGER TO PEACE

AU081420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Mar 84 P 6

[Commentary: "Realism and Responsibility"]

[Text] A new and important step -- the proposal to NATO countries to conduct talks on freezing and reducing military expenditures joins the numerous intiatives and concrete proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact members, again speak with the voice of wisdom and hope, calling for realism and responsibility, which are particularly needed now, in the radically complicated -- by imperialism -- international situation. Precisely at this complex moment, when the arms race is entering a qualitatively new and very dangerous phase, the socialist countries are the initiators of finding solutions to many of the sharpest international problems.

Socialism is the most active defender of the interests of every people, and all of mankind. It is precisely real socialism that points out the only sensible solution: proposing to the peoples peace and development of cooperation, finding common ways of solving the problems of our time. These steps are based on the deep conviction and strong faith that "in the final account the course of events can be returned toward the direction of strengthening peace, limiting the arms race, and developing international cooperation," as stated recently by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The new proposal on freezing and reducing the military expenditures of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries is dictated by the constant striving of the socialist countries to reach agreements leading toward reducing armed forces and arms while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security by ensuring a balance of power at the lowest possible level.

The deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons -- a first strike weapon -- in some West European countries undermines the security of the continent.

The main danger for peace now comes from the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies, which are still thinking and acting with "graduations of war." The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are opposing the "verbal exercises" of some responsible figures in the West with consistent initiatives aimed against the arms race. Such is now the new step, because reducing military expenditures is a sure means of reducing the danger of war and creating a climate of confidence. This is one of the most effective measures that can contribute to a turn of the Western policy from militarism and aggression to a policy for peace and international cooperation.

Firmly defending and consolidating the ideas of finding a peaceful way of solving all disputed questions, the Warsaw Pact countries are expressing again their readiness for businesslike and constructive talks, which would lead to reaching mutually acceptable agreements corresponding equally with the interests of the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries as well as all peoples.

The arms race is not a goal of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The very essence of real socialism is such that is has no military-industrial complex that benefits from the arms race. There are no doctrines of military superiority or efforts to impose their norms of life. Preventing war and disarmament are ideals of socialism and the main goal of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign policy.

This important new step continues the line of constructively contributing to improving the international situation, expressed in the Prague Political Declaration, the Moscow declaration, and in many concrete and realistic proposals. This line is also evident in the contribution made by these countries to the Stockholm conference. These steps characterize the socialist countries' firm will for peace. They are a guarantee that nuclear war can be prevented and life on our planet saved.

ZHIVKOV CONCLUDES LIBYAN VISIT ON 8 MARCH

Signs Documents

AU081801 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, March 8 (BTA spec corr) -- The official and friendly visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Libya is over. His talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ended this morning.

After that representatives of the two delegations signed important Bulgaro-Libyan documents. The legal cooperation treaty provides for the citizens of each country to enjoy on the other country's territory the same legal protection of their personal and property rights as the respective country grants to its nationals. Among the other documents signed are agreements on social insurance and facilitated visa regime as well as a protocol on equalizing diplomas and scientific degrees. The protocol of the session of the joint Bulgaro-Libyan committee provides for further extending the economic and technoscientific relations and the trade.

Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Todor Zhivkov made statements to mass media representatives. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi emphasized that his new meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov marked a new stage in the further development of bilateral cooperation. Our meetings, he said, will continue in future as well, because we are determined to build our historical interrelations further. Our two countries are linked with deep strategical bonds. Mr al-Qadhdhafi stressed that his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov will also contribute to uniting the efforts of the peace-loving forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism and for safeguarding the world peace, for developing the social progress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that his Libyan visit had turned into a brilliant act of Bulgaro-Libyan friendship and that it would further strengthen bilateral cooperation. We, he said, are attaching great importance to our friendship and cooperation with Libya.

Returns to Sofia

AU081503 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1344 GMT on 8 March carries a 5-minute live relay from Sofia airport on the return of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, from Libya. The unidentified announcer says that Todor Zhivkov's plane lands at 1345 GMT. "The following officials welcome him: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev."

The announcer says that Vladimir Tsakov, Sofia radio correspondent, who accompanied Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Libya, will summarize the visit there. Tsakov says that prior to his departure from Libya, Todor Zhivkov spoke at a press conference, and then reports that Zhivkov said the following at the press conference: "Our meeting became a bright demonstration of Bulgarian-Libyan friendship. [Words indistinct] and the agreements we reached will give further impetus to our active cooperation in all spheres. I want to emphasize at this time that we attach particularly great attention to safeguarding peace and to the fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples. And what is more, a sincere friendship, frankness, and (?loyalty) was established between us. Thus, this meeting will further strengthen our cooperation." Tsakov then says that Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed the most cordial greetings and wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Libyan people.

MIKHAYLOV BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

AU081921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The BCP delegation led by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which paid a visit to Algeria at the invitation of Algeria's National Liberation Front, has returned home.

FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR, PPR OFFICIALS 8 MARCH

AU081854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Rostislav Rychkov, chief of the main administration of microbiological industry at the Soviet Council of Ministers. During the talks, they discussed issues of further deepening cooperation in the microbiological industry and in the implementation of biotechnology in the national economies of the two countries.

Grisha Filipov today also received Professor Doctor Denon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology.

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

AU081927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the Ministry of National Education and the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology for 1984-1985 has been signed in Sofia. This agreement provides for a joint resolution of problems on the future development of higher education, on elaboration of problems connected with the subjects and organization of the studying process, on development of the cooperation in scientific problems in certain spheres of science between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Professor Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and by Professor Doctor Denon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, who is paying a visit to Bulgaria.

LUKANOV MEETS DPRK ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER

AU081259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] On 6 March Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs. The state and prospects of the two countries' economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. The meeting was attended by Ha Tong-yun, DPRK ambassador in Bulgaria.

FILIPOV ATTENDS, SPEAKS AT JURISTS CONFERENCE

AU071956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] A national jurists conference was held in Sofia today. The activity of the jurists directly involved in the organization and management of the economic activity were discussed. Comrade Grisha Filipov also attended the conference. In his speech he emphasized the need for decisive actions for improving the management of the national economy in conformity with the requirements of the new economic approach and its mechanism. He attached great attention to the tasks facing the jurists in developing and improving the economic legislation.

DZHUROV ATTENDS AIR FORCE PARTY CONFERENCE

AU081027 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Feb 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel Avram Molkhov and Colonel Atanas Ognev entitled: "Constantly Enhancing the Soldiers' Activity for Raising Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, Lieutenant General Mittko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, and Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the Bulgarian People's Army, attended the conference of the Antiaircraft Defense and Air Force. [date and location of conference not given]

The most striking characteristic of the conference, which brings it to the level of a collective mind and collective creator while discussing and resolving the most important issues in the life of the commanders, political organs, and party organizations, was the high spirit of a frank, well-founded, uncompromising, but at the same time creative criticism and self-criticism revealing the prospects for a creative boldness. Such a criticism and self-criticism point out new ways and means for enhancing the entire command-organizational and party-political work to the level of the decisions of the 12th party congress and to the requirements laid down in the theoretical developments and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov following the congress. The report read by Lieutenant General Strakhil Mladenov, commander of the Political Department of the Antiaircraft Defense and of the Air Force, contributed principally to this.

A number of questions were posed to the delegates pertaining to the training, combat, and ideological-educational activity of the troops. One issue, however, dominated the rest. This was the issue regarding the activity of the commanders, the engineering-technical and scientific cadres, and the party organs and party organizations for constantly raising the quality of the soldier's activity to improve combat readiness. This was a central issue because, as was stressed in the report, it focuses the entire multifaceted activity of the commanding and political units and the party and Komsomol organizations; and also because it allows not only the understanding of the present situation and the level of successes and roots of shortcomings, but it also contains the key for a rapid, accelerated, and fruitful implementation of the most important aspects of military activity, which determine the full self-realization of each commander, political worker, and soldier, and the development of an ideological and party-political work which is rich in content.

What was the basic idea of the report and also of a large part of the statements at the conference? It was the thought that the troops are living under new conditions and have new tasks that derive from the aggravated international situation and from the requirements of the Warsaw Pact conference on raising the quality of labor in all spheres of our life. Therefore, in order to resolve these tasks one cannot approach them in the old manner, but one must search for corresponding methods and approaches. Otherwise, it will hardly be possible to achieve the expected results which are in the spirit of the decisions of the congress and which can turn into a worthy contribution to greeting the national party conference.

In the first place the emphasis was laid on intensification of the soldier's labor.

The party department, the party organizations, the commanders, and the staffs have devoted particular attention to developing in the cadres a creative way of thinking, a new approach to tasks, and to constantly improving their skill in and capability of organizing their fulfullment.

They must also create through organizational-structural reforms an improvement in planning and a drawing closer of the training-educational programs to the requirements of combat conditions; they must also develop the kind of organization of labor that will reveal new reserves and will allow the most effective utilization of the existing material-technical base. This conclusion was backed by the statement of Army Officer Shtilyanov who said: "We made a decisive step toward increasing the flight plan of the pilot using the same material prerequisites. The usage of equipment by and the activity of people during the training time has been increased. The flying plan has been fulfilled by more than 100 percent." Army Officer Bonev further developed this conclusion by saying: "We introduced improved plans for the training-educational work.... We organized meetings devoted to the scientific organization of the soldier's labor and to intensification of the training process. We opened laboratories for certain problems and construction bureaus for developing the scientific-technical creativity of the commanders and the cadets. Open party conferences for mastering equipment were also held at the various departments.

The comprehensive activity of all factors has contributed to increasing the active training time and optimally utilizing the plotting graphs [mrezhovi grafitsi]. As a results, the various quotas [normativ] of combat activity have been reduced, the organization of the guard shifts and units has improved, and equipment has been better mastered. The tactical training with combat fire is the best indicator of this improvement. At this training, and especially at the "Shield-82" command-staff maneuvers, the pilots and other specialists have shown high flying and firing skills.

The utilization of automatic management systems occupies an ever growing place in the process of intensifying soldiers' work. This reveals a broad field for developing the commanders' creative forces and possibilities, as well as new opportunities and reserves for elevating the commanding-organizational activity to a new level. This was stressed in the statement of officer Balabanov: "The organs and structure of management have improved. The basis and means that we use are on the level of modern requirements and allow stable management of the troops."

A broad place was devoted to the frontranking Soviet experience as well as to our frontranking experience, and to competition as a powerful stimulus for mobilizing the physical and spiritual forces of the soldiers. This applies especially to increasing their sense of responsibility, and rallying the military collectives in the struggle of high quality in military activity. The officers Velkov, Binev, Parapunov, and Velinov imparted interesting thoughts, ideas, and proposals in this area. Colonel General Blagoev pointed out that successes are now backed by improved organizational and executive activity of commanders and staffs, the selfless work of the Communists and Komsomol members, and their striving to develop as individuals and as military specialists. This is so because no other kind of work requires so much selfless and multifaceted activity as that of a soldier. The modern soldier's work requires comprehensive military-technical knowledge, intellectual, spiritual, and physical exertions, and moral perfection. And if we are to point out the great contribution of the political organs, party committees and bureaus, and the party organizations, it consists in their facilitating through their activity the understanding and mastering of these requirements on the part of the soldiers, and turning them into an inner need for everyone, into a basis on which the new way of thought and new approach toward the tasks faced by the troops must be constructed. In this are hidden our future successes, he stressed in conclusion.

The thought, creative spirit, and untamed energy of the commanding Communists, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are behind these successes and searches. The spirit and energy reflect the increased role and responsibility of the party organizations in the comprehensive life of the troops, and their profound political approach to the solution of the new tasks.

They reflect the successful transformation of the party organizations into managers and the political nucleus of the military collectives. The fact that their agenda is composed, first of all, of matters related to intensifying discipline, implementing the plans on combat and political training, and mastering equipment, speaks of their contribution to increasing the quality of military activity. The Communists have made 531 proposals for a comprehenisve improvement in the work. Officer Stoyanov said that these matters have been discussed by the party aktivs and meetings, and that a system has been created for acquainting the young officers with, as well as teaching them, the frontranking Soviet experience, and developing the scientific and technical creativity of the young soldiers.

The ideological-educational activity of the party organizations has been directed toward revealing the political essence of the problems of the quality of soldiers' work, and creating social-psychological conditions for developing initiative and creativity on the part of the commanders and the political workers. However, the creating of such conditions is impossible without conducting a struggle against stagnation, cliches, and routineness, and without ensuring support for those who are creating the new elements and the frontranking experience in training and education. This has increased the combat spirit and aggressiveness of the ideological work and its consolidation as the main form of spiritual connection with the soldiers. Officer Dimitrov pointed out that the ideological activity of the tactical training with combat fire has been especially successful and had displayed active forms of influence. Thus, it has reached every soldier, has reflected his thoughts and moods, and has supported him in his efforts to overcome the difficulties and reach high successes.

The report and the statements summarized the new phenomena and tendencies of the commandering-organizational activity and the party-political work, and outlined the seeds of the new and progressive in training and education. They revealed new ways and unutilized reserves of further elevating the quality of the soldiers' activity and work for reaching a level of combat readiness which corresponds to the modern situation and tasks.

Special attention was devoted to the unsolved issues, the weaknesses and shortcomings, and the ways of overcoming them. There are still commanders and political workers and separate political organizations, the report stressed, which are having difficulties with reconstruction, and have not mastered sufficiently the requirements of the new situation. They do not perceive the new phenomena and qualitative transformations that have taken place in the troops. They permit low quality training to be conducted, and training that encompasses an insufficient number of soldiers. They use outdated criteria for evaluating training results. Discipline is not in all places on the required level. Frequently, the implementation of training-combat programs is measured by quantitative and not qualitative indexes. There are separate party organizations that replace daily, insistent, and systematic work with the people with noisy and representative undertakings that do not make an essential contribution to the implementation of tasks. The frontranking and leading function of ideological work as a regulator of soldiers' mutual relations and as a means of mobilizing soldiers and commanders for implementing the forthcoming tasks has not been fully implemented.

Comprehensive measures were adopted for overcoming these weaknesses. They were reflected in the report's recommendations, in the proposals and the statements.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, made a detailed statement. Dwelling on the present international situation and on the fresh political-social situation in our country, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov profoundly revealed those factors and aspects which determine the further development of the Antiaircraft Forces and the Air Force. He also dwelled on the contribution of the party organizations for increasing the quality of military activity and for maintaining a high and permanent combat readiness.

BILAK RECEIVES TUNISIAN CP OFFICIAL 8 MARCH

LD082013 Prague CTK in English 1835 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here Thursday Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tunisian Communist Party, Mohamed Harmal, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. The two representatives informed each other of the activity and the tasks of their parties and exchanged views on topical issues of the present international situation and the international communist and workers' movement. They also discussed the possibilities of further development and extension of fraternal relations between the two parties.

CSSR, NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTRIES CONFER

AU081103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Regular consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were held in Prague. The two delegation heads, CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes and Special Emissary Henry Wijnaendts, discussed the present international situation and the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations. The consultations were attended by Gerard van Vloten, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the CSSR.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

LD081856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Today at Bratislava Castle, the highest representatives of party and state organs received a 130-strong delegation of women from the whole of Slovenia on the occasion of International Women's Day. Taking part in festivities were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: CPSL Central Committee First Secretary Jozef Lenart and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic; and other members of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium: Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Gejza Slapka, and Miroslav Valek. Also present were Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee secretariat; Eugen Turzo, chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Commission; deputy chairmen of the Slovak National Council and the government; ministers of the Slovak government; Fedor Gulla, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front; and other personalities.

The delegates, the best workers from all areas of the national economy, were led by Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Women.

Colotka Speech at Meeting

LD081537 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka gave a celebratory speech on behalf of central party and state organs, in which he praised highly the work of women in the peace movement.

Elena Litvajova, chairman of the Slovak Union of Women Central Committee, (?speaking) for the whole delegation, thanked him for the words of appreciation, and presented the highest representatives with an honorable declaration concerning fulfilling and exceeding the socialist pledge for last year, and delivered a new pledge the women adopted in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The festive meeting is continuing in a friendly conversation.

NEED TO LAUNCH STRUGGLE AGAINST OPPORTUNISM

AU080820 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Fundamental Change Is Needed, Not Just a Shift"]

[Text] "Some of your editorials remind me of jousting at windmills. Why do you bother to write them at all? People have enriched themselves in the past, and they continue to enrich themselves today. Those who were stealing continue to steal. There never was any discipline, and there is none today. Cut out this empty talk." This is the conclusion of an anonymous letter which our editorial office received recently.

What now? One can shrug one's shoulders over anonymously written lines -- but one also can take them as a challenge. As a rule, one would feel sorry for all writers of anonymous letters, since they have not the courage and moral strength to leave their shells; and more than one of them hides or masks himself only because he is aware of being an honor-besmudger who is trying to hit the face of a fellow citizen with his dirty spittle. Despite this, let us choose the second alternative: Let us ponder the assertions of the writer of the anonymous letter.

Let us take the instruments of mass information and propaganda. Succinctly expressed, their vital duty is to help mobilize, unite, and multiply the strength and the abilities of society to resolve tasks whose fulfillment today is decisive for tomorrow, our further course, further development, the reinforcement of socialism, and the hindering of forces standing in the way of social progress and peace.

The mission of the press, radio, and television is to inform, agitate, propagate, and organize, to raise the quality of their results, deepen their effectiveness, and thus influence minds and hearts. These are clear-cut tasks, even though their implementation is not at all simple. Less clear is the extent of their influence and the effect they can exert on practical solutions of this or that problem. This sphere is defined or, to express it more accurately, limited by reality, by practice. For example, newspapers can with remarkable resourcefulness and creativity unfold the method of positive example. That, however, does not at all mean that it will automatically take root and begin to unfold at related worksites. Equally, newspapers can uncompromisingly apply the method of constructive criticism of individuals, collectives, or phenomena that deserve it; and again it does not mean at all that an individual -- despite honest self-criticism -- will change for the better or that something subject to criticism will be rectified tomorrow, that it will positively improve.

The workers in mass information and propaganda -- perhaps metaphorically, but certainly with justification -- say that they are not omnipotent, but also not impotent. Although the party has given them a sharp weapon to fight for the ideas and ideals of socialism, its edge can be blunted by a number of counterweapons, of which more than one can be crude, almost insidiously antiparty, and thus antisocial.

We can appeal to workers of the press to combat shortcomings, abuses, and those responsible for them, but it will be an appeal without echo if, at the same time, the appropriate agencies do not take resolute action against those individuals who are employing the tactics of coarseness and disparagement against a person who sees fit to criticize.

From what has been said until now, we can draw at least one conclusion: Criticism in the press is the reflection and expression of a social atmosphere in which criticism either thrives or wilts. Honorable exceptions in this respect only confirm the rule.

Let us look at the lines written by the anonymous letter writer in the light of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to Party Agencies and Organizations on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against the Violation of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Morals and Discipline" and in the light of the "Set of Measures Aimed at Forestalling Unauthorized Enrichment and Ensuring More Effective Prosecution of Property and Property Advantages From Dishonest Sources," worked out by the CSSR Government.

Roughly 1 year after these documents were adopted one can note that a certain positive shift has occurred, but not yet a fundamental turn, a palpable change as regards the observance of socialist legality, morals, and discipline.

What could the reasons for this be? After all, the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" speaks from the bottom of the hearts of all honorable and honest citizens. Among other things, it critically notes that in some spheres the managing agencies still do not sufficiently prosecute negative phenomena and trends, do not consistently implement legal regulations and instructions for control activity, and do not react in time and responsibly to earnest information received from citizens. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has stressed that an effective struggle against shortcomings of all kinds requires that party agencies and organizations not only discuss instances of the violation of party and state discipline, but that they also resolutely and in a principled manner solve them, that they consistently insist on their elimination, and that they adopt the appropriate conclusions -- that they, in accordance with the party statutes, call to account any Communist who by his behavior or conduct lessens the party's authority. Inconsistency in drawing conclusions and assessing personal responsibility, and taking into account the position of or even providing protection to some functionaries and ranking personnel, engenders mistrust in the work of the party.

However, the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" -- this is natural -- is not meant for the party agencies and organizations alone, even though it is meant mainly for them. It demands that in their work the national committees raise the standards of enforcement against unauthorized enrichment, reinforce preventive measures, and implement sanctions more consistently. Equally, it is necessary to deepen and intensify cooperation between national committees and the bodies of the Public Security Corps and the Prosecutor's Office in the struggle against the violation of the principles of socialist legality. It draws attention to the fact that the agencies and organizations of the National Front, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, also play an important role in the struggle against antisocial phenomena, because the success of the struggle depends on the support of the overwhelming majority of citizens, who are working honestly and living honorably. The letter also does not ignore the struggle for increasing exactingness while more markedly ensuring the needs of citizens in production, trade, and services, improving the managing work of ranking personnel through systematic controls of sections subordinated to them, assigning personal responsibility for ascertained shortcomings, and ensuring the implementation of effective measures for rectification.

It stresses the importance of effective and systematic political-educational work as elaborated by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, oriented toward eliminating the causes of negative phenomena, especially offensive propaganda, and exposing its catalysts.

Among other things, the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" demands "giving full support to those who are honestly and selflessly working and consistently asserting societal interests and the observance of socialist legality and work discipline."

We repeat: What then -- as regards this endeavor -- might be the reason for being able to speak only about a certain positive shift? There are many causes and reasons, and we will mention only some of them.

One of the decisive causes is that we still benignly tolerate the nonfulfillment of resolution; that we permit and, as it were, legitimize disparity between words and deeds; that we have also underestimated the adaptability of opportunism to existing conditions, and that we do not oppose its catalysts resolutely and exactingly. At the same time opportunism is a plague worse than a weed, becuase it is spreading like moral leprosy, disparaging and weakening the principles and criteria of socialism. The present-day opportunist is an individual who does not recognize the importance of theory, interprets practice in his own way, ignores real tasks and problems, does not resolve them, but only touches them up. Therefore he incorrectly understands and confuses perspectives and long-term plans, goals and goal-oriented programs. As a rule, he tries to delegate to party agencies his responsibility in state and economic managing subdivisions. In cadre work, he pushes into the forefront persons in his own "image," and not people politically mature, qualified, morally pure, energetic at organizing, capable, and willing to accept responsibility. Bureaucratism and formalism suit him in the sphere of organization and organizing people; he believes in the magic powers of administering. He demoralizes people by his greed, hypocrisy, and egoism.

Another case is the contradiction between words and deeds when it comes to regular, systematic control. Professing something in words and ignoring it in practice, in every day activity, is nothing but opportunism. The "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" rightly notes that that "all party agencies and the primary organizations of the party must create the necessary barriers to antisocial phenomena by deepening intraparty life, perfecting the right to control [preceding three words published in double space], and developing criticism and self-criticism."

The most necessary thing in the struggle against the violation of socialist legality, morals, and discipline is to keep on increasing political pressure against all and everything that disturbs their principles, and at the same time also to deepen public control. This struggle must be launched and conducted along all lines and in all directions.

The struggle against negative phenomena will become effective only when -- as the fundamental prerequisite for its success -- we strive to strengthen order discipline at every worksite and throughout the whole of society.

PROBLEMS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION

AU070758 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 1 March carries on page 3 the first, 2,800-word part, and on the same page on 2 March the second and last, 3,600-word part of an article by Vaclav Vacok, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical Development, entitled "More Efficiency in Scientific-Technical Development; the Paths for Transforming the 16th CPCZ Control Program Into Reality."

Vacok begins by noting that the CSSR has "every prerequisite" for "merging socialism with the scientific-technical revolution," including the "possibilities of mutual cooperation with the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union." However, Vacok continues, "to date the scientific-technical advance in our country has not assumed its proper role of a decisive intensification factor." According to him, the problems here lie "not so much in research and development," as in the "insufficiently prompt implementation of scientific-technical knowledge in broad practice" due to "conservativism, to endeavors to stick to old, habitual production methods and to not complicate one's life with 'innovations,'" and to procrastination in the realization of solutions that are sometimes shelved even until the next 5-year plan.

After noting the "generally positive development" in the increase of production volume through the utilization of research solutions, Vacok stresses that nevertheless, the "tasks are higher than the reality achieved, and the urgency of fulfilling them has been enhanced by the exacerbated international situation and by the complicated external economic relations."

He then cites the inadequate discipline in the implementation of research and development results, which has cost the country Kcs1.2 billion during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, and rejects the excuses voiced in explaining the failure to fulfill the tasks set in this field, such as alleged "delays in capital construction" or "the failure to ensure sales."

In dealing with the use of licences for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the country, Vacok notes the positive effect of an increased orientation toward the socialist states in this sphere, but also cites the "serious shortcomings" which "sometimes accompany" a production based on licenses. This, Vacok says, is mostly due to the insufficient preparation of the project in question, or to lags in capital construction. The results are seen in belated production and in the ensuing "considerable" economic losses. He further notes that license purchases have decreased, compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and he attributes this to the drop in investment projects, to the "unwillingness of certain capitalist countries to grant licenses," to the country's "insufficiently clear-cut" individual plans, and to their inadequate elaboration into specific proposals to purchase specific licenses. The situation, Vacok adds, is "unfavorable" also in the sales of licenses, where the revenues are "too low," the "standards of the offered solutions sometimes inadequate," the system of material incentives for selling the licenses "ineffective," and so forth.

The timely implementation of scientific-technical results in practice, Vacok goes on to say, is hampered by "continuing shortcomings in capital construction," by the "belated commissioning of facilities," and by the failure to reach the planned parameters once production starts. Vacok illustrates this by saying that more than 80 percent of the 66 centralized construction projects completed in the period 1978-81 failed to reach the planned parameters by the end of 1982, thus "depriving the domestic market" of products to the tune of more than Kcs13 billion, and the export to nonsocialist countries of products to the tune of almost Kcs3 billion. "This situation is 25 percent due to the failure to master new production technology; to shortcomings in technical equipment; and to the failure to fully realize technical tasks in production," Vacok points out. Other causes cited by him are the "lack of raw materials, energy, and manpower," the "changing sales possibilities," and so forth.

After stressing the need to responsibly elaborate the concepts of development as the primary prerequisite for improving the planning of investments, and to link long-term plans to the nature and economy potentials of the territory involved, Vacok goes on to point out the important role played by the "approximately 80,000" designers in the country.

He urges them to improve their cooperation with the research sphere and states that "the existing shortcomings in the coordination of research, development, and design" often result in the failure to adhere to deadlines set for the completion of a project.

Vacok then stresses the need to modernize and reconstruct existing systems so as to improve their chances on foreign markets, and calls for a more consistent assertion of all-social interests by the official bodies involved in checking on the preparation and realization of construction projects, and for improved cooperation of these bodies.

The urgent need to speed up scientific-technical advance in view of the probability that "imperialist obstacles" to purchases of raw and other materials, machinery, equipment, and apparatuses by the socialist states will continue, Vacok points out, must make the country "draw yet closer to the Soviet Union, develop economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, and deepen and consolidate socialist economic integration," because "it is not in the CSSR's power" to realize the planned economic, scientific-technical, and social programs on its own. The country can "achieve outstanding results in research and development only if it develops these fields" primarily in "certain selected areas," Vacok states, and cooperation with the USSR and CEMA must take on "yet more exacting, comprehensive, and flexible forms in the eighties." He adds that "the necessary scope and possibilities for this qualitatively higher cooperation have already been established within the CEMA framework." However, Vacok points out, "It is also true that we are still making insufficient use of these opportunities," and are sticking to old forms of cooperation, to a simple exchange of knowledge and experience, and to "less binding, but also less effective, forms."

Vacok then notes the "apparently lacking initiative and courage to push through higher and more effective" forms of cooperation among the appropriate ministries, general managements, economic production units, and enterprises -- forms such as "cooperation based on contracts; the use of joint collectives" for working out solutions; or "specialization and cooperation in research and in the subsequent production." Although such cooperation may be more exacting and can lead to sanctions for a failure to fulfill the set tasks, Vacok points out, nevertheless, "We have no other choice than to enter such cooperation, and to push it through in an enterprising way."

According to experience, Vacok goes on to say, the weakest link in any management lies in the application of scientific-technical knowledge in practice; for this reason the weak spots in coordination plans for scientific-technical development are already being tackled, and the effects should become apparent already in the next 5-year plan. Vacok adds that measures are also being prepared for improving the impact of "price-setting of researcg tasks" [tvorba cien vyskumnych uloh] and for tightening the selection of commodities for preferential pricing. According to him, the current 2-3 year validity of preferential prices for high-quality products, and also the two percent markdown of prices for obsolete products, do not produce the desired effect on enterprises' planning; thus, several new "elements" are now being tested in the management sphere, which could become fully implementable in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In planning, Vacok continues, the emphasis is now shifting to indexes showing the technical-economic standards of production and the overall efficacy of the reproduction process -- indexes that are linked with material incentives. Moreover, he says, the role of the technical development 5-year plans is being enhanced, and funds are being set up for technical development.

In the second part of the article, Vacok states that two measures are to be introduced for aiding the speedier implementation of scientific-technical results in practice: first, a system of graded prices (higher prices at the start of production, lower prices when full capacity is achieved); and second, two kinds of prices (higher prices for producers, lower prices for consumers if the price of new technology could adversely affect their budget). Likewise, the margin between prices for fashionable or luxury goods and those for "technically progressive commodities" will change.

Vacok then mentions several measures intended to enhance collective and personal material incentives, particularly those of creative workers, researchers, designers, and people working in preproduction fields. The regular performance remunerations, he says, will be replaced by rewards granted for solutions aiding the realization of tasks in technical development; they will be graded according to the solution's exactingness and its technical-economic effect. Furthermore, extraordinary rewards to the tune of Kcs5,000-50,000 will be set up for outstanding results; they will also be granted to people who direct particularly demanding work. These people, Vacok adds, can also have their basic wages adjusted.

This expanded possibility to differentiate remunerations, Vacok continues, must be made use of; because so far the existing possibilities in this respect have frequently remained unused, as the leading staff wanted to avoid conflicts and lacked the courage to change the existing egalitarian and wage-leveling practices. This must change, Vacok stresses.

He goes on to criticize "routine and the lack of operational, creative, and responsible decisionmaking, as well as the lack of efficient control" by "central bodies, plants, and workshops"; he calls for a "systematic fight" against these phenomena. Pointing out that even useful standardization may hamper progress if rigidly and uncreatively applied, Vacok emphasizes the role of the "human factor" in scientific-technical advance, and the significance of people working in the preproduction spheres, such as designers. They often become the first victims of economy drives by the leading staff, he points out, and such short-sighted policy has already adversely affected the country's designer teams: Many talented designers "have left" because of a lack of favorable conditions for creative work and for personal growth, but also due to a lack of adequate remuneration.

However, Vacok states, those who are not interested in the further fate of their research or discovery and in its practical utilization are not good socialist scientists and technicians; he demands greater "involvement" in this respect, and calls for the inclusion of the human factor in scientific-technical development concepts. After dealing with the importance of cadre preparation and with the desirable qualities and training of scientists and engineers, Vacok rejects the idea that the CSSR has a "surplus of university-trained experts, for instance, engineers." He speaks of the difficulty in retraining the executives who had been trained at the time when production and the economy were being developed extensively, and calls for a consistent fight against "routineness, inertia, rigid habits, and obsolete management and working methods"; however, he warns, the experience and knowledge of older generations of experts must not be ignored.

Vacok notes that certain progressive branches -- such as nuclear technology, microelectronics, and computer technology -- have now become linked with the younger generation of experts, and points out the ensuing necessity to be "more exacting in cadre work." He goes on to say: "The current tasks require professionally skilled and well-trained cadres, who have mastered the problems of their profession and sector and are capable of leadership." Such cadres, he says, must be "politically mature, they must have high moral qualities, they must be devoted to socialism and be able to find their way in complicated external and internal relations.

They must be able to react to criticism in the right way, and to know how to create an atmosphere of exactingness; and they must serve as models in their work."

The CSSR's and Slovakia's governments, Vacok continues, have already adopted "measures for resolving" the tasks of scientific-technical development and for "ensuring that the planned realization of research and development results is carried through." Vacok calls for particular attention to the accomplishment of tasks in rationalizing fuel, energy, and metal consumption and utilization; to the production and use of robots and manipulators; and to the further development and utilization of electronics. He states that the adopted measures "also include principles for preparing the draft state technical development plan for 1985, and directives for the Eighth 5-Year Plan." They also concern, he says, "more exacting methods of selecting state research tasks" and of "implementing their results in practice"; they deal with "stricter" rules for "financing the tasks of the state plan of technical development," and they pertain to the elaboration of "new principles" for the material and moral incentives that are to be applied to "organizations, working places, and individuals that ensure the scientific-technical advance." The measures, Vacok continues, also concern tasks for enhancing the "efficient scientific-technical advance." The measures, Vacok continues, also concern tasks for enhancing the "efficient scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries and with the world socialist community"; "rules for mutually advantageous scientific-technical contacts with developed nonsocialist states and with developing countries"; and principles that are to be applied in buying and selling licenses.

In 1984, rules will be worked out for setting up "scientific-production associations" and for "creating further forms of closer links with practice," Vacok continues, as well as "rules for setting up international working places with the multilateral and bilateral participation of CEMA member-countries."

These issues, he notes, were discussed last year by the Slovak National Council, which legalized the establishment of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment development -- the "supreme body for the management of scientific-technical and investment development," which will rally all the bodies involved in decisions on issues connected with this development. The collectives of these bodies, Vacok adds, will consist of representatives of the Czechoslovak and Slovak academies of science, universities, and appropriate ministries; and they will include prominent scientists, researchers, and workers from the practice of production.

After expressing the hope that such a structure will make it possible to "reach a more objective assessment of the strategic goals and practical steps needed for reaching these goals," and that it will introduce new elements into this process and thus also lead to a better ensurance of all-social needs, Vacok points out that the establishment of the bodies mentioned above will not relieve the ministries, economic production units, and enterprises of their responsibility for scientific-technical advance and for its utilization in production and nonproduction areas.

In concluding his article, Vacok states that scientific-technical progress can develop and be fully utilized only if all components of social life become involved in it under the party's leadership; only if all resources and possibilities are fully utilized; only if the standards of organization and management improve; only if the demands placed on every person's work are intensified; and only if an unrelenting fight is declared on poor work, conservatism, complacency, and scheming.

LECTURER NOTES CLASS DIFFERENCES IN SOCIALISM

AU071637 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 March on page 4 carries a 2,600-word article by Prof Eng Koloman Slivka, candidate of sciences, lecturer of the CPSL Central Committee, entitled "Class Aspects of the Socialist Way of Life."

Slivka begins by outlining the concept of the socialist way of life as expounded in the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and in the documents of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session of March 1980. Citing the latter, Slivka emphasizes that the socialist way of life does not come about "automatically and without conflicts" but that its shaping is a "long-term and complicated process that is an integral part of ideological confrontation with reactionary capitalist influences."

Slivka goes on to say: "The socialist way of life is not only the subject of great many writings, but is also the subject of lively discussions. In the course of these discussions, a group of theorists has been formed who believe that the socialist way of life is a final category, that it is some sort of a horizon that is the ultimate goal of all our efforts. This mode of thinking prompts them to regard the socialist way of life as a model, as something that is 'virginally' pure, free of any internal contradictions, free even of the class aspect.

"In the heat of discussion they have somewhat forgotten that science acknowledges the existence of categories such as socialist production method, socialist society, socialist system, real socialism, socialist intelligentsia, and so forth which also are not 'virginally' pure but are in their essence dialectically contradictory and develop according to the laws of dialectics. Some Marxist theorists have therefore drawn the incorrect conclusions that in the nonantagonistic contradictions of the socialist way of life there is no such thing as a clash of contradictions, aspects, and tendencies but only their unity. They interpret this unity as the only driving force of the socialist way of life. Even though nonantagonistic contradictions develop and are resolved through the class between [individual] antithetical aspects, the forms of this clash qualitatively differ from antagonistic contradictions. This also determines the specific forms of resolving nonantagonistic contradictions, which are gradual and mostly take the form of educational work, persuasion, and the like. It is true that even in the socialist way of life there are certain elements of coercion and even force, but these are exceptional and prodded by unsocialist stimuli (breaches of work discipline, theft, and so forth).

"We regard as correct the viewpoint of Marxist theorists who describe the socialist way of life as a dynamic process that is marked by constant movement of its components, in accordance with changes in the material and social conditions of society's existence."

Slivka continues by differentiating three stages in the process of shaping a socialist way of life, basing his classification on F. Hronsky's book "The Shaping of a Socialist Way of Life and the Building of an Advanced Socialist Society," published in Bratislava in 1978. According to this division, the first stage in the development of the socialist way of life is the period of the victory of socialist production relations, the second stage the period of building advanced socialism, and the third stage the period of transition to a communist society. In his subsequent statements, Slivka concentrates on the last two stages. He says: "In the second and third stages of shaping a socialist way of life, the question coming to the foreground is that of overcoming differences between physical and intellectual work and the ways of life of people working predominantly in the sphere of brain work (intelligentsia) and people working in the sphere of predominantly physical work (workers and farmers). We often ask what is characteristic for the ways of life associated with these social structures; we ask about the profile of those working in these spheres of human activity. We must note that, with small exceptions, there are no scientific studies of these questions based on original sociological research. The number of existing studies is certainly out of all proportion to the importance of this issue. However, although results of research are not available to us, it is not at all difficult to enumerate obvious differences in the ways of life of the intelligentsia (engineers, technicians, designers, scientists) on the one hand and the majority of members of the workers class and cooperative farmers on the other.

Even today, these differences arise from apparent class differences, which are rooted in the nature of work and manifested, aside from other areas, also in the way of life. A technician in socialist industry, for example, even though he is active in production, plays a different role in management, planning, and in organizing work than workers operating machines. Similarly, engineers operating sophisticated machines and complexes of machines differ from other production workers, owing to their qualification and predominantly intellectual prerequisites for their work.

"Taking advantage of the socialist principle of the division of work, the head of a research institute in industry, of an institute of welding, for example, can organize his living conditions, his apartment, his vacation in a different way than, let us say, a welder. This differentiation in shaping the socialist way of life is manifested as a social phenomenon. In addition, concrete social conditions, activity in life, and experience acquired during life cause certain differences in the ways of life of production workers, white-collar workers, and engineers or scientists under socialism."

In conclusion Slivka asserts that the "different forms of development of the socialist way of life" associated with individual segments of the population do not alter the "essence" of the socialist way of life, which is determined by socialist production and ownership relations. Despite "substantial differences" in the work of the workers class and the intelligentsia there is thus a "fundamental unity" between them, caused by "common basic interests and jointly shared responsibility for building advanced socialism."

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN STUDY DELEGATION -- CTK -- A study delegation of the Industrial Committee of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Ignac Gorjanc, the committee's chairman, arrived this Monday in Prague at the invitation of the CSSR's Federal Assembly. The same day the Hungarian deputies were received by Alois Hula, deputy chairman of the Chamber of the People and chairman of the Committee for Industry, Transportation, and Trade of the Chamber of the People. During the working meeting, which was also attended by other Federal Assembly deputies, the guests acquainted themselves with the position and tasks of the Federal Assembly and of its chambers, particularly with the activity of the chambers' committees. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

COAL SALES DEREGULATED -- The Ministries of Trade of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic announce that sales of brown coal and briquettes to the public will be completely deregulated as of 1 March 1984. The provision valid heretofore, according to which these sales on the domestic market were regulated for individual groups of consumers depending on the type of furnace used, size of the rooms to be heated, number of family members, and so forth, is thus being abolished. Deliveries of bituminous coal and coke will continue to be regulated in accordance with the state of stocks. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Feb 84 p 3 AU]

PROPANE-BUTANE PRICE UP -- The Federal Price Office announces that, in keeping with a decision of the CSSR Government, the retail price of propane-butane sold in steel pressure bottles is being raised as of 1 March 1984 to Kcs45 for 10 kg; Kcs25 for 5kg; Kcs12 for 2kg; Kcs8 for 1kg; and Kcs6 for 0.4kg of liquified gas. The new retail prices apply to both direct sales and home deliveries without any additional charge for the latter. The price increase is aimed at a more economical use of propane-butane as the product with the greatest calorific value of all crude oil products, the growing demand for which cannot be met in the future by increasing the production volume. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Feb 84 p 3 AU]

FRG SPD GROUP ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD081244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- At the invitation of President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, a delegation of the SPD parlaimentary group in the FRG Bundestag arrived in Berlin on Thursday at midday. It is headed by the deputy chairman of the SPD Budestag group, Dr Horst Ehmke. During its 2-day stay, the delegation will be having talks with Horst Sindermann and with chairmen and members of a number of People's Chamber committees.

Visit Called 'Icebreaker'

NC081524 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, March 8 (AFP) -- A delegation of members of parliament from the West German opposition Social Democrat Party (SPD) arrived today in East Berlin for the first official contacts between East and West German parliamentarians since the two states were set up in 1949. The leader of the delegation, the deputy leader of the SPD parliamentary party Horst Ehmke, earlier described the visit as an "ice-breaker."

The 16 delegates include three SPD MP's from West Berlin. This shows that East Germany is now prepared to drop discrimination against West Berlin MP's, observers said. Under West Berlin's special post-war status, the city is governed jointly by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. MP's are elected to the Bundestag (Federal Parliament) in Bonn but have no votes.

The delegation was greeted here today by Horst Sindermann, speaker of the 500-member East German People's Chamber (Parliament) and a member of the ruling Socialist Unity (communist) Party. They were to meet with East German MP's later today. The delegates will also meet tomorrow with East German Secretary of State and First Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski.

Before leaving Bonn, Mr Ehmke said that the SPD MP's had wanted to make the visit last autumn, but had not done so because of opposition from the speaker of the Bundestag, Rainer Barzel of the ruling Christian Democrat Party.

Meanwhile in the Bavarian capital of Munich, sources close to Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss said Mr Strauss would be meeting on Sunday with East German President Erich Honecker at the Leipzig trade fair in East Germany.

Meeting With Sindermann

LD082141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation of the SPD parliamentary group in the FRG Bundestag, headed by the deputy chairman of the SPD group, Prof Dr Horst Ehmke, which is in the GDR capital for political talks.

In the meetings between Horst Sindermann and the FRG parliamentarians, which were attended by other members of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber and by chairmen of committees, the focus was on problems of securing and strengthening peace. Ideas about bilateral relations between the two German states and their parliaments were also exchanged. Horst Sindermann explained to the SPD politicians the foreign and security policy of the GDR, which is aimed at peace and detente.

He pointed out that in view of the aggravated international situation caused by the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and other countries in Western Europe, what matters now is to do all one can to avert the danger of a nuclear war. One must put a stop to the stockpiling of new weapons and weapons systems; arms in the East and West should be limited and reduced in conjunction with preserving equality and equal security of all sides. It is important to limit as much as possible the damage caused by the deployment of missiles. Hence, the GDR, in its striving for peaceful coexistence, welcomes all initiatives that free the path toward detente. The GDR expects that all participants at the Stockholm conference will show the will for agreements on the reduction of military confrontation in Europe.

Of particular importance are the freezing of arms arsenals, a treaty on the renunciation of the use of force between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact states, and the ban on the militarization of space and on all chemical weapons.

Horst Sindermann explained the new proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to take up negotiations on the reduction of military budgets. Parliaments, in which the military budgets are decided upon, should especially support this initiative.

The president of the People's Chamber stressed that in this process, the normalization of relations between the two German states is especially vital and both parliaments have a particular responsibility for this.

The main precondition is to base one's assumptions on realities -- that is, on the existence of two German states with contrasting social systems, which are independent of each other. In accordance with the European treaties, particularly the Basic Treaty, bilateral relations require measures that serve peace, detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Hence, Horst Sindermann stressed, the official meeting and the open dialogue between deputies of the parliaments of both German states are a welcome initiative.

Prof Horst Ehmke put forward different and concurring or close views on questions of arms limitation and disarmament. On the basis of the responsibility of the two German states for peace, he stressed the need for an active security partnership. There is agreement in stressing the need to do everything to ensure that a war will never again emanate from German soil.

Members of the delegation of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag are: Helmuth Becker, Hans Buechler, Dr Hertha Daeubler-Gmelin, Prof Nils Diederich, Rudolf Hauck, Prof Gerhard Heimann, Reinhold Hiller, Guenter Kiehm, Lothar Loeffler, Heinz Rapp, Horst Sielaff, George Schlaga, Dr Jergen Schmude, Ludwig Stiegler, and Margitta Terborg.

President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann gave a dinner today in honor of the guests, in which the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, took part. This evening, those participating in the talks on the GDR side responded to an invitation by Prof Horst Ehmke.

Ehmke on Intra-German Ties

LD081746 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] East Berlin, 8 Mar (DPA) -- Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group in the Bundestag, has spoken out in East Berlin today in favor of the further development of travel opportunities between the German states in both directions.

At the start of a 2-day visit by an SPD delegation to the GDR People's Chamber, Ehmke expressed the hope in a dinner speech "that the border between our states will become a border without a wall and barbed wire. We are certain that according to the GDR's understanding of itself that must also be its long-term aim."

Ehmke said one was thankful for the "judicious settlement of many difficult humanitarian questions." He welcomed the release of children from the minimum exchange requirement when visiting from the Federal Republic to the GDR. There exists the same wish for pensioners. "We continue to wish for a withdrawal of the general rise in the minimum exchange requirement rates," Ehmke added. No less important is the expansion of travel opportunities from East to West. He suggested as a first step an expansion of youth exchanges and traffic in sports, and the inclusion of sports in short-stay cross-border traffic [kleiner grenzverkehr]. He further named the development of sister cities and environmental protection.

MEETING HELD WITH W. BERLIN SENAT REPRESENTATIVE

AU081126 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Ambassador Walter Mueller, department head in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Gerhard Kunze, councillor and representative of the West Berlin Senat, met for another talk. During the talk, at which questions of mutual interest were discussed, a protocol on restoring border markings along the state border of the GDR with West Berlin in the Steinstuecken area, Potsdam Bezirk, was signed.

CULTURAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH FRG CONTINUE IN BERLIN

AU071310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [5 March] the negotiations on concluding a cultural agreement between the GDR Government and the FRG Government continued in Berlin. The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR.

It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

RELIABLE SOURCE: 480,000 APPLY FOR EXIT PERMITS

DW081143 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin/GDR -- Exit permit applications from 480,000 people are currently in the hands of the GDR authorities. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG received this figure from a reliable East Berlin source. Of the people who want to leave the GDR, one-fourth live in the Berlin area and one-fourth in Dresden Bezirk. According to this information, some 40,000 people in Dresden itself want to resettle in the West. To operate the current exit procedures smoothly, the GDR Government has set up special committees in the bezirke. It is said that the action begun in January will conclude by the end of April. A second wave will follow in September, the source said.

FRG LIGHT AIRCRAFT VIOLATES AIRSPACE 6 MARCH

LD071604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- An FRG light aircraft, registraton number D-EKEN, violated GDR airspace on Tuesday in Sonneberg Kreis.

It was only thanks to the levelheaded behavior of the authorities responsible for the security of GDR airspace that this violation of airspace did not lead to a serious incident. The permanent GDR mission in the FRG lodged a protest in the Chancellor's Office against this renewed violation of airspace.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY AMITY GROUP PAYS VISIT

Received by Sindermann

LD081747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation of the France-GDR parliamentary friendship group of the French National Assembly, led by the group's president, Roger Fosse. Referring to the high level of relations between the two parliaments, Horst Sindermann pointed to the contribution made by such meetings to the promotion of rational political dialogue and good will in the constructive solution of international questions.

The development of relations between the GDR and the French Republic make it clear that in the present difficult international situation it is not confrontation, but dialogue and cooperation which must be in the foreground. Vivid examples of this are the most recent meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries and the inauguration of the Berlin and Paris cultural centers, which open up new perspectives of cooperation as a binding element of peaceful, neighborly relations.

Horst Sindermann and Roger Fosse expressed agreement about the immediate ending of the arms race. It is necessary to restore immediately the situation existing before the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe in order to clear the path for constructive negotiations.

Roger Fosse pointed to joint activities of the friendship groups of both parliaments in the international sphere. Today, confronted with the danger of world peace, what is required is joint action for the preservation of the highest good of mankind through the further development of friendly and trusting relations. Roger Fosse said that his visit to the GDR will serve this end.

During the exchange of views, French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors was present.

Prior to this, the French guests met for an exchange of views with members of the GDR-France parliamentary friendship group in the People's Chamber and members of the GDR-France Friendship Society within the International Friendship League. In their talk, which was chaired by the chairman of the GDR-France Friendship Society Walter Kresse, emphasis was placed on parliamentarians' responsibility for the lives of the people of Europe. It is necessary to put aside that which is divisive and to use unifying factors as a basis for peace and understanding between people.

The French delegation will later visit the Museum of German History.

Talk With Krolikowski

LD082021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) The further development of good relations between the GDR and France is of mutual advantage and serves the improvement of both European and international climates.

This conviction was expressed in a talk in Berlin today by the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, and a delegation of the France-GDR friendship group of the French National Assembly, which is currently visiting the GDR.

During an exchange of views, which was conducted in an open atmosphere, Dr Krolikowski told the parliamentarians about the GDR's stance on international questions and pointed in particular to the many proposals and initiatives of the socialist states for securing peace. He emphasized the urgent need for action and specific, effective steps to curb the arms race and create an atmosphere of security and trust in Europe.

MARGOT HONECKER RECEIVES AFGHAN OFFICIAL

LD082311 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker received in Berlin today Afghan Education Minister Abdul Samad Qayyumi for an exchange of views. Margot Honecker emphasized the GDR teachers' solidarity with the fight of the Afghan people. Her guest pointed out that his country is carrying out the development work against the resistance of counter-revolutionary elements. There is special concern about the new generation and its education. During his visit to the GDR, Education Minister Qayyumi will be visiting educational institutions in the capital Berlin and Schwerin Bezirk.

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD071918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 7 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation from the Japan-GDR Economic Committee led by its chairman, Dr Eishiro Saito, president of Nippon Steel Corporation, arrived in Leipzig today. It was welcomed by Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, chairman of the GDR-Japan Economic Committee and member of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Japanese delegation will take part in the 13th meeting of the economic committee, which starts tomorrow, and hold talks and commercial negotiations on business projects between foreign trade enterprises and combines of GDR and Japanese firms during the Leipzig spring fair.

The delegation includes Gakuji Moriya, deputy chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; Yuzuru Abe, executive director of the economic committee and president of Nisshin Steel Co; Masayoshi Naito, chairman of the economic committee's science and technology subcommittee and chairman of Toyo Engineering Corp; Toshikuni Yahiro, chairman of the economic committee's trade subcommittee and president of Mitsui U. Co Ltd; Tasuku Takagani, chairman of the economic committee's bank and finances subcommittee and managing director (Europe) of the Bank of Tokyo; Tsuneo Nagase, chairman of the economic committee's tourism subcommittee and chairman of the Japan Travel Bureau, and leading representatives of industry.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS WOMEN'S DAY RECEPTION

LD081907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee gave a reception in Berlin on Thursday to mark International Women's Day. Guests of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR were meritorous women from all bezirkes of the GDR. They were awarded the Clara Zetkin medal and other honors in recognition of their outstanding achievements for the benefit of the GDR.

In the congress hall of the Central Committee building, the participants welcomed Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership with warm applause.

Erich Honecker congratulated all GDR women and girls on International Women's Day and expressed to them the heartfelt thanks of the party and state leadership for their great and indefatigable work in the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress which are aimed at the welfare of the people and at securing peace. This year's women's day, Erich Honecker said, is being celebrated in the 35th year of the GDR. In the time that has passed since its foundation, life for the people of the GDR has changed dramatically. One of the most clear expressions of this is equal rights for men and women. Their implementation, the general secretary said, is one the most important achievements.

Honecker Toast

LD082129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 8 Mar 84

["Erich Honecker's Toast at Reception Given on International Women's Day" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, who welcomed the participants in the reception and congratulated them on International Women's Day, 1984, said in his toast, among other things:

This year's women's day is celebrated in the 35th year of the GDR. During the period since its founding, the life of the people in our country has changed fundamentally. The equality of men and women is one of the clearest expressions of this. Its realization is one of our most significant achievements.

During this period, women have always helped actively to successfully realize our party's policy which ties in perfectly with the interests of our people. The recognition that the shaping of a new life in our republic would have been impossible without the equality of women runs through like a red thread, from the work of the now legendary women who worked to clear the ruins and who have a decisive share in the start of the new beginning, to today's participation of women in social affairs.

Women earned their qualifications when they entered the work process. This becomes especially clear when one bears in mind that in 1945 only about 5 percent of women had any professional training. Together with this development, women took their first step in political work and learned to support the new things.

The fact that the GDR consistently guaranteed the right to work, education, leisure and recreation, and the protection of mother and child was historically important to the totally new social position that women have now achieved. Women who lent a hand over 3 decades ago in order to set up the first workers' and peasants power on German soil experienced capitalism, fascism, and war for themselves. They are the best judges of the fundamental changes that have taken place with the creation of the anti-fascist-democratic order and the changeover to the socialist reshaping of our life.

Let us look at those who are 35 years old today. A totally new generation of women has grown up. Highly educated and self-confident, they daily strengthen our socialist GDR through their skilled professional work. Some 78.8 percent have completed training as skilled workers, foremen, or in technical colleges and unversities. If in the early 50's there were only about 60,000 female technical college and university cadres working in the economy, today we have nearly 1 million. The same is true of the working and living conditions of women and their families.

Thus, in the first year of our republic only about 9,000 children, that is, less than 1 percent, found a place in a child care center. Today it is 68 percent. Formerly merely 17 percent of all children over the age of 3 were able to attend kindergarden. Today all children over 3 have the opportunity. In addition, there is the year off for a baby, marriage loans, increased children's benefits, shorter working hours and more holidays for women with two and more children under 16.

In particular, I should like to mention the housing construction program, the centerpiece of our social policy. In the main it has been working families, large families, and young married couples who received better housing conditions. Since 1971 alone, a better home has been created for 6 million citizens. Our task is to provide either new or modernized homes by 1990 for a further 3 million citizens, thus solving the housing question as a social problem.

The latest data of the plan fulfillment during the first months of this year were submitted to me. They indicate that our national economy is continuing its positive development of the last few years. This is a good starting position for its further stable and dynamic growth and an expression of the great initiative of the workers for the realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

Thus the net production of industry rose by 7.3 percent and productivity by 6.3 percent compared with the same period of the previous year. The plan of industrial goods production for the first 2 months of 1984 was thus exceeded by far. In the construction industry, growth of net production is 5.6 percent; productivity rose by 5.4 percent. Here, too, the plan was exceeded which has an obvious beneficial effect on housing construction. With 29,458 new or modernized homes, over 3,400 homes more were built in January-February of 1984 compared with the same period in 1983.

It is pleasant to note that the upward trend continues also in our agriculture. For instance, meat production rose by 16.2 percent or 7.800 metric tons, and milk by 9.4 percent or 97,500 metric tons.

Thanks to the growth of productivity in industry and agriculture, the net monetary incomes of the population rose by 4.6 percent. Retail trade turnover rose by 7.3 percent and it should be point out that for the first time in a long time, turnover of industrial goods rose by 9.7 percent and food and luxury foods by 5.2 percent. At the same time, citizens savings deposits rose by M2.7 billion to M115.8 billion and withdrawals to M13.1 billion. If we look at other data it becomes clear that in the economic and social areas we have all the preconditions to turn the 35th year of the GDR into one of the most successful years of its history. Our industry has prepared itself well for the Leipzig fair.

During the first 2 months of this year, we exported goods worth M8.1 billion to the socialist economic area and imported goods worth M6.6 billion. The export surplus [passage indistinct].

Let us take today's gathering as the opportunity to express on behalf of the SED Central Committee our sincere thanks to the women and girls of our country for their magnificant, untiring work for the benefit of our GDR. That which our country can call its own today could only have been created in peace. This will continue to be so in future. To preserve peace is and remains the greatest and most important task of our time.

The citizens of our country have noted with great satisfaction and consensus the recent speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is convincing proof of the consistent Leninist peace policy. To ban the danger of a nuclear inferno is central to our policy. We fully support the Soviet proposals for freezing nuclear arsenals, for limiting and reducing armaments, and for the ban of chemical weapons.

As Konstantin Chernenko said, relevant agreement on these questions could lead to a genuine change in Soviet-American relations, in the whole international situation. The proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states to negotiate the nonincrease and reduction of arms expenditure is also of great importance.

The favorable world reception of the proposal to ban chemical weapons strengthens our hope that it is not only necessary but also possible to reduce confrontation gradually and to give peace a chance.

The capitalist world is experiencing a crisis. The arms buildup policy pursued especially by the U.S. Administration and social cuts go hand in hand. It is part of everyday life in many countries that children suffer, that the army of the poor grows, that women are discriminated against, and the number of unemployed rises higher and higher. For instance, in Western Europe, unemployment among men has doubled since 1970. Among women, it has in fact increased eightfold. Equal pay for equal work is still as far away as ever.

These are conditions of the past for our country in the truest sense of the word. Here the values and ideals of socialism prevail. Freedom and justice are for us the essential basis to always work for the dignity of man. It was and is equality in particular that release enormous forces in the interest of women and society.

We are deeply convinced that the women of our republic, in recognition of these facts, will in future take on and tackle still more resolutely and energetically new, responsible tasks, Erich Honecker said in conclusion. In this, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are the lodestar. Closely allied with the Soviet Union and the other countries of our socialist community, the women of the GDR show a active solidarity with the peoples already liberated or still fighting for their freedom.

STOPH ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DAY CEREMONY IN BERLIN

LD081612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- One hundred and nineteen women from all areas of social life in the GDR and two collectives were awarded the Clara Zetkin medal to mark International Women's Day 1984 at a ceremony in Berlin on Thursday. The women involved had done outstanding work in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, in the advancement of women, in preserving peace, in friendship and solidarity with the mothers and women of the world. Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. presented the distinguished state award also to Freda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, and to Mirjam Vire-Tuominen, secretary-general of the WIDF. The awards were made on the proposal of the SED Central Committee and after the decision of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The ceremony was attended by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, member of the Council of Ministers; Ilse Thiele, chairman of the GDR women's organization Democratic Women's League of Germany; Baerbel Ritter, member of the Presidium and secretary of the national executive of the GDR trade union organization FDGB; and other public figures.

Willi Stoph passed on the warm greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, of Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and of the GDR Council of Ministers. He thanked the millions of women and girls who have played a significant role in what has been achieved in the 25 years of the GDR, through their exemplary, responsible and reliable work to strengthen worker and peasant power.

For all, but particularly for women and mothers, there is nothing more valuable than the preservation of peace, for only that can guarantee the life of the present and future generations. At the present time, which is filled with aggravated international class conflicts, the most noble aim of the SED, of all the parties and mass organizations in the National Front and of the Government of the GDR, is to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and reliably to secure peace. It was the genuine concern of the women of the GDR to mark the International Women's Day at meetings and ceremonies by showing both their loyalty to the GDR and at the same time their firm friendly solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries.

With honest and conscientious work the women and girls of the GDR are implementing the policy of the party, which is aimed at peace and the welfare of the people and the socialist state, Willi Stoph said. The appeal to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR and the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front on the local elections had their total support and instigated many new initiatives. We should express our genuine gratitude to all who daily give their best at their workplace in production, in science and technology, culture and art, in teaching and learning, in the preservation and restoration of health, the broad development of physical culture and sport, in state organs and in military protection. With particular pleasure he gave the distinguished state awards to the president of the WIDF and its secretary general, who with all their power and character are working in the spirit of Clara Zetkin and of the experienced veteran Maria Segner, who, as Clara Zetkin's secretary, actively supported her political struggle.

MITTAG CONVEYS HONECKER GREETINGS TO SED SEMINAR

LD081156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 8 Mar (ADN) -- A 2-day SED Central Committee seminar with directors general and party organizers of all GDR combines in industry, construction, transportation, and telecommunications began in Leipzig on Thursday to discuss further increasing the performance of the GDR economy in continuation of the SED policy aimed at the well-being of the people and securing peace. Greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the seminar participants were conveyed by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In his report at the start of the meeting, Guenter Mittag referred to the tasks formulated at the seventh SED Central Committee meeting for further strengthening the GDR in the international class conflict, and explained how the 1984 economic plan can be fulfilled and purposefully exceeded in all combines.

Mittag on SED Economic Policy

LD082057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 8 Mar (ADN) -- GDR combines have met their commitments for the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1983 economic plan, and some have even exceeded them, SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag said in Leipzig on Thursday at a discussion with combine directors general and party organizers. Thus the industrial combines have exceeded the plan in producing products for the benefit of the GDR people, for the economy, and for export, to a value of M4.9 billion.

The commitment to produce additional finished goods for the people, worth M2.9 billion at factory gate prices, was fulfilled to a value of M2.3 billion, Mittag noted. In net production and in profits, commitments entered into had been significantly exceeded. The centrally controlled construction combines had exceeded the plan in carrying out additional construction to a value of M122 million. "This growth in output was achieved on the basis of intensification, and permitted further progress in the improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the people," Guenter Mittag said.

He pointed to the 197,221 homes that were newly constructed or modernized last year -- 9,486 more homes than planned and 10,168 more homes than in the previous year. Thus, housing conditions improved for more than 590,000 citizens. "This was all of decisive importance in the positive balance of successful economic development drawn up at the end of last year. Building on this, we can tackle the new, demanding tasks of the 1984 plan with confidence and optimism," Mittag said.

"The economic strategy has proven viable in practice in securing economic growth under the present conditions. Above all it has been shown that it is possible to ensure continuous and dynamic growth in the economy by speeding up the tempo of lowering unit consumption of energy and raw materials at a faster rate than the increase in production." For more than 2 years we have successfully reduced energy and raw material consumption in absolute terms. "In 1984 this development will continue. In the long term, it will be a determining factor for the continuing growth in performance of our economy. In these years we have carried through and are carrying through great processes of economic transformation: the increased tapping, exploitation and application of native fuels and raw materials.

Guenter Mittag stressed that what is important is that the tasks of the further implementation of the SED's economic strategy should be reflected more comprehensively, totally and effectively in the work of every combine. "In this task, as in all others which serve to strengthen the GDR, we can rely on the fact that our party and our republic are steadfastly following the path of even closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. Its main direction has been agreed upon or outlined already up to 1990 and in important sectors up to the year 2000. Particularly in the coming months, concentrated work will be done in order to put into practice the agreements reached point by point -- and that also applies literally to the work of every combine."

In line with its declared principled position, the GDR will make a further pioneering contribution to the deepening of socialist economic integration with all CEMA countries. Together with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, it will successfully solve the tasks of further strengthening socialism and thus at the same time securing peace. "From this position, the CPSU and also our party follows a course in international affairs which is aimed at carefully guarding peace and ensuring the security of socialism," Mittag said. "In order to bring about a change in the international situation, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, has proposed realistic measures which are in line with the fundamental interests of all the peoples in the world and which we fully support."

Guenter Mittag said that the fundamental strategic outlines of the development of the structure of the GDR economy allow the latest scientific and technological achievements to be applied to production. The GDR will thus be able to continue on its successful path as a modern industrial country with highly developed agriculture and with an education system of high quality. Combine directors general are responsible for using the power of their combines to implement the qualitative lines of development which will help determine the future of the GDR. Research must be made more productive, the construction of rationalization equipment must be developed even more intensively, and the qualifications of workers raised. In every combine the proportion of new products in its output must be increased, and a constant process of renewing products must be organized. The criterion should be that every year a third or more of the products must be renewed. This means that with the higher proportion of new products within overall production in all combines, the range of products will be more attractive and the development of efficiency accelerated. What is meant here in particular are products that really do have a new, higher utility and economic value, and that help to improve market supplies and bring the GDR greater returns on world markets.

"Decisions about the economic effect of new products is not made on paper but in the real economic cycle, in sales, and finds its expression in the returns achieved by the combine," Mittag said.

"The process of renewing production must be constant in order to ensure the replacement of one generation of products by another in line with trends in international development." By this means, indisputable progress has been achieved in recent years, for example, in broadening the range of high-quality consumer goods. In 1983, industrial combines and factories produced newly developed consumer goods worth M22 billion. A further growth to M24 billion is planned for 1984.

"Annual renewal rates of 30 percent a year," Guenter Mittag said, "will in future be the minimum target, particularly for the production of those technological consumer goods and fashion products which are constantly being renewed." In this connection, Guenter Mittag said that future research and development tasks will be included in a system of overall economic accounting in order to integrate the expenditure and return on scientific-technological work with the economic cycle of the combine.

The speaker then addressed himself to the need to make intensification of production more comprehensive, to ensure it has a stable basis for long-term development. "Today, every single percentage point dropped from input consumption means a growth in national income of almost M4 billion. Thus, nearly half the growth of the total national income of the GDR results from the lowering of input consumption. By contrast, in 1980 it was only 6 percent. This is proof that we have succeeded in organizing the increase in economic output on a fundamentally new basis," Mittag said.

Production must continue to grow, and at the same time the consumption of energy and raw materials must go down in absolute terms, while the tempo in the increase of labor productivity must be further raised. In this connection it is important that labor productivity should be raised more quickly than expenditure on fixed assets. In all sectors it is important to decisively improve the ratio of expenditure to returns.

In this connection Guenter Mittag turned to questions of socialist rationalization. In all combines the existing fixed assets must be modernized in a purposeful way. "With the aid of in-house construction of rationalization equipment, the modernization of self-contained sections of the production line must be undertaken in order gradually to raise to a new and higher level all production technology, hand in hand with the most comprehensive use of existing equipment."

The speaker stressed the need for workers in every combine and in every factory to make a greater contribution to increased production of consumer goods, both for the better supply of the people and for export. "No one should be allowed to treat this as just one task among many, for here we are concerned with the fundamental questions of our economic policy, which are gaining increasing importance for long-term economic growth." Guenter Mittag went on to point to the significance of efforts within the combines to add greater value to their products. He also stressed the significance of the government decision to implement the raising and guaranteeing of product quality. Quality products from the GDR -- that has to become a concept of real value on international markets, he stated.

Guenter Mittag, pointing to the economic strategy decided upon at the 10th SED Congress and the guidelines laid down by the latest Central Committee session, said that the GDR has a clear economic strategy. "We are concentrating on making intensification more comprehensive and making it the lasting basis of our growth. This end is also served by our precise strategy for the functioning of our socialist planned economy. In this respect it is of particular importance that this improvement of the management, planning, and economic accounting, derived from our party's Marxist-Leninist program for shaping a developed socialist society, is in complete accord with the policy of the CPSU in this sector, which is so decisive in putting the advantages of socialism into practice."

APRO WELCOMES VISITING FRG BUNDESTAG PRESIDENT

LD081237 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, 8 Mar (DPA) -- FRG Bundestag President Rainer Barzel arrived in Budapest with a parliamentary delegation on Thursday. Hungary is the first Eastern bloc country visited by Barzel since he took office.

After being welcomed by the president of the Hungarian National Assembly, Antal Apro, and laying a wreath at Heroes Square, talks with Hungarian deputies were on the agenda. On Friday Barzel intends to have meetings with MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar, President Pal Losonczi, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Hosts Luncheon

LD081828 Hamburg DPA in German 1510 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, 8 Mar (DPA) — FRG Bundestag President Rainer Barzel arrived in Budapest today with a parliamentary delegation for a 3-day visit in the Hungarian capital. It is Barzel's first trip to an East European country since he took office.

During a luncheon given by President of the Hungarian National Assembly Antal Apro for the German delegation, Barzel stressed the good relations between the FRG and Hungary. They are exemplary for neighbors with differing social orders. All questions should be answered openly in the forthcoming talks, Barzel said. It is the duty of politicians in the East and West to solve European problems in order to release forces for those parts of the world where there is hunger and poverty. They should talk with one another and work together for peace and human dignity.

Apro described the meeting as an opportunity to maintain dialogue in a situation burdened with serious problems. He affirmed that the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe fills his country with concern. Missiles cannot secure peace but only lead to another round of the arms race. However, all questions could be solved exclusively by political means, by way of negotiations. Joint efforts cannot establish a calmer atmosphere overnight, only step by step.

Barzel is accompanied by executive members from the CDU/CSU, SPD and FDP parliamentary parties. Talks are planned for Friday with MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar, President Pal Losonczi, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM YUGOSLAVIA

LD082253 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has returned to Budapest. He paid a friendly official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and was accompanied by Gyula Horn, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Nagy, state secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Laszlo Karvalics, deputy director of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Janos Kadar and his delegation were welcomed at the eastern railway station by Gyorgy Aczel, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee; and by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Istvan Horvath, minister of interior; Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, members of the Central Committee; and Geza Kotai, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

Novak Radjenovic, temporary charge d'affaires at the SFRY Embassy in Budapest, was also present.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES 5-DAY VISIT

LD082019 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 8 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), led by Fisseha Desta, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and assistant secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, visited Budapest from March 4 to 8 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Fisseha Desta.

The Ethiopian party delegation held talks with Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Peter Varga, head of the HSWP CC's administrative department, and Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, and members of the HSWP Central Committee.

In the course of cordial talks the parties discussed the domestic and international work of their parties and the most important targets of their countries. They discussed current international issues, paying special attention to Africa. They expressed readiness for the furtherance of inter-party and inter-state relations. The delegation left Budapest Thursday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S VISIT 5-6 MARCH

Talks; Toasts at Dinner

AU071830 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by Vojtech Vesely, PRAVDA's Budapest correspondent, and CTK: "Through Cooperation to Higher Efficiency"]

[Text] Prague/Budapest -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal departed yesterday morning for a friendly working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The premier was accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vaclav Urban, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague Lubomir Strougal was seen off by CSSR Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac; by Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior; and by other personalities. Representatives of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR were also present.

At the festively decorated Ferihegy Airport in Budapest the Czechoslovak guest and the members of his entorage were welcomed by Gyorgy Lazar and by other representatives of the political and public life of the Hungarian People's Republic. Ondrej Durej and Bela Kovacs, the ambassadors of the two countries, were also present. The cordial welcome also included flower bouquets, which Czechoslovak and Hungarian Pioneers presented to the guests.

The Talks Began

Shortly after arriving by air in the capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lubomir Strougal began his talks with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in the Hungarian parliament building in Budapest.

The following persons took part in the deliberations for the Czechoslovak side: Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vaclav Urban, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Ondrej Durej, CSSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian side was represented by: Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR.

The two representatives briefed each other in detail on the current political and economic situation in the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic; on the tasks that are the focus of attention in the two countries in 1984; and on the more long-term plans connected with the preparation of 5-year plans for the years 1986-90.

In connection with the assessment of the world economic situation they also spoke of external economic relations. They devoted great attention to the possibilities of further comprehensively developing the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to the concretization of conclusions adopted at the meeting between the top representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar, last year.

They highly evaluated the results achieved in the political, economic, and cultural spheres; and they stressed that favorable prerequisites exist in all sectors for further intensifying cooperation. In the economic sphere this particularly applies to the expansion and intensification of production cooperation and specialization. Both sides stressed that this form of cooperation represents the most effective path for enhancing the efficiency of the national economy and for further increasing the volume of goods exchange between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Apart from dealing with issues concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and with those concerning cooperation on third markets, at their afternoon meeting Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar also exchanged stands on the solution of the weightiest international problems. They concurrently expressed their opinions on such topical issues as the removal of the threat of nuclear war; disarmament; strengthening trust among the peoples; and the development of fruitful peace cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Meeting With Comrade Janos Kadar

Later CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal was received by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary.

During their meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two representatives exchanged opinions on the topical issues of the international situation, as well as on the further possibilities for a multilateral development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian political and economic contacts. They expressed the conviction that a further development of cooperation by the two neighboring socialist states on the basis of bilateral interests will successfully serve to deepen friendship and trust between the peoples of the two countries and simultaneously contribute toward consolidating the unity of the socialist community.

Gyorgy Lazar took part in the meeting. The ambassadors of the two countries were also present.

About Bilateral Relations

Bilateral relations were the topic of deliberations conducted by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic; by Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; by Vaclav Urban, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; and also by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Alois Hloch and Janos Vas.

Ceremonial Dinner

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a ceremonial dinner in honor of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. It was attended by members of the Czechoslovak entourage and by Hungarian representatives.

Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal delivered toasts in the course of the dinner.

From the Toast by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar

The chairman of the Hungarian Government stressed that today's talks have again convincingly proved that the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR rest on firm foundations. A complete concurrence of opinions reigns between the two countries on all important issues, both in building socialism and in assessing the international situation. Gyorgy Lazar appraised the brilliant results achieved by Czechoslovakia's people in socialist construction, results that are winning recognition throughout the world.

Gyorgy Lazar stated with gratification that the relations between the two countries are successfully developing in all spheres of life. A decisive role in this is played by the international cohesion of and the comradely cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPCZ. The personal meetings between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak represent a particularly important element in bilateral relations. G. Lazar emphasized that the economic cooperation of the two countries shows a favorable balance even under the more difficult conditions -- this benefits both the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR and also contributes to strengthening the socialist community.

In order to make still more effective use of the possibilities for cooperation, we have agreed to continue taking the path of deepening production specialization and cooperation, particularly in certain engineering branches, in the chemical and food industries, as well as in electronics and in the production of automation equipment, G. Lazar stated.

In evaluating the international situation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic pointed out the escalating aggressiveness of extreme imperialist circles and stressed that the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles has further enhanced the nuclear threat to Europe. We have agreed, Gyorgy Lazar stressed, that in these circumstances it is extremely important to strengthen our system of alliance and not to permit the military balance of forces to be disrupted. The unfavorable international developments are not irreversible; feverish armament can be halted, but only those talks that are based on the principle of equality and equal security can lead to a satisfactory result.

Gyorgy Lazar concluded by emphasizing that the Hungarian Government and the people of the Hungarian People's Republic unequivocally support the Soviet Union's peace policy. The Hungarian People's Republic is striving to alleviate international tension, to create an atmosphere of trust, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

From the Toast Delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal

In his toast Lubomir Strougal evaluated the many-sided nature of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Hungarian People's Republic, particularly in the economic sphere, which corresponds to the needs of the times, to the principles of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, as well as to the longings of the peoples who have linked their fate, with the aim of expanding the bright horizons of advanced socialist society.

He expressed appreciation of the fact that modern forms of cooperation are being promoted in bilateral relations, above all in production specialization and cooperation -- one of the highest forms achieved by us in bilateral contacts. He emphasized the directives for the work of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which provide for the dynamic expansion of exchanges, above all by modern methods; for strict attention to the issues of specialization and cooperation; for jointly entering the third markets on a larger scale; for helping each other with licenses and deliveries, which we have to pay for dearly in the West; and for organizing a broader exchange of consumer goods. From this viewpoint we place an appropriate emphasis on the coordination of national economic plans, which must directly stimulate us to orient cooperation toward progressive sectors and which will multiply our possibilities.

The CSSR premier then spoke of the complicated nature of the international situation. He said that the attempt to change the strategic equilibrium and to threaten the security of the countries of the socialist community could not be left by us without countermeasures. In order to renew the equilibrium, the Soviet Union and its allies are forced to take several steps in the political, and particularly in the military, spheres. In the spirit of allied commitments, part of these measures is being realized on Czechoslovakia's territory; in this way Czechoslovakia is demonstrating its loyalty to the goals of the Warsaw Pact.

However, despite these facts we, together with the fraternal countries, declare that our goal is not war, but peace. That is why we prefer cooperation to confrontation, coexistence to pressure, and dialogue to monologue. That is why, from the bottom of our heart, we speak in favor of truly effective international negotiations in the interests of reducing tension and disarming. That is why we are calling for the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact countries and the countries of NATO. That is why we propose to ban chemical weapons and weapons in outer space.

Even in a complicated period we remain optimists. We are not alone in the struggle for the future.

Our strength is multiplied by the alliance with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. Our southern neighbor, the Hungarian People's Republic, is also loyally standing at our side, Lubomir Strougal stressed in conclusion.

Visit to Electronics Plant

LD062241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government, today made a visit within the framework of his friendly working visit to an industrial cooperative of information technology in Budapest, which belongs to the most progressive production organizations in the area of electronics in Hungary.

He acquainted himself with the activities of almost 16,000 workers of the cooperative, which specializes in the production of service apparatuses of radio and television technology, technological measuring and control apparatuses for producers of televisions, and apparatuses of measuring technology designated for television studios, as well as for the production of various systems of industrial television. Around 75 percent of the cooperative's production is intended for export, in particular to the Soviet Union and other countries of CEMA.

Lubomir Strougal was interested in cooperation with Czechoslovakia, to which the industrial cooperative of information technology in Budapest delivers products to the value of two to three million rubles annually, of which half are systems of industrial television. In the current period they are working on forming a cooperation agreement with Czechoslovak enterprises, within the framework of which school calculating machines will be produced.

The premier of the Czechoslovak Government spoke with leaders of the socialist work brigades of the cooperative in an informal conversation and signed the visitors' book of one of the brigades.

Lubomir Strougal today in Budapest also visited a large covered market on Tolbuhin Boulevard, and the largest Hungarian department store Sugar.

Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar, the premiers of the governments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, met in the afternoon in Budapest for final talks. At their meeting they evaluated the results of the visit and their joint talks, which are summarized in a joint communique adopted at the close of the talks.

Communique Issued

AU081519 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 March 84 p 3

["Communique" on CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal's Visit to Hungary 5-6 March]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, paid a friendship visit to Hungary from 5 to 6 March 1984.

During his stay in Budapest, Lubomir Strougal was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The two heads of government informed each other of their countries' achievements in the work of socialist construction.

They reviewed the situation of bilateral relations and the tasks of their development. They exchanged views on current international issues and the foreign policy activities of the two countries.

They concluded that the multilateral cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR is developing fruitfully, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance agreement. They stressed that the regular meetings of the two countries' leaders play an important role in strengthening relations. In connection with this, they stressed the importance of the talks between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak in November 1983 in developing cooperation between the two countries and strengthening our people's friendship.

They favorably assessed the economic cooperation between the two countries, which continues to be characterized by dynamic development. They stressed the necessity for production specialization and increasing production cooperation, especially in the fields of electronics, electrotechnology, machine industry, and chemical industry. They expressed their interest in exploring further possibilities of cooperation in industry and food industry. They mutually regarded as important more efficient scientific-technical cooperation. They concluded with satisfaction that the coordination of the people's economic plans is proceeding according to plan.

The two heads of government spoke with appreciation of the activities of the Hungarian-CSSR mixed Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and the central planning organs in broadening economic relations.

The two premiers expressed great appreciation for the development of cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, sports, and tourism. They agreed that further efforts must be made in order to mutually make known the history of revolutionary movement, culture, and the achievements and current tasks of socialist construction of the peoples of the two fraternal countries. They stressed that the Leninist solution of the nationalities issue in the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR contributes to strengthening the friendship of the two countries' peoples.

The premiers concluded with concern that the international situation continues to be complex and tense as a result of the policy of the United States and the most aggressive NATO circles. The nuclear threat to Europe has increased. The conditions for East-West political relations have deteriorated, and trust among countries decreased.

The negotiating parties recalled the documents approved at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in January 1983, and at the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in June 1983, which stated that the Warsaw Pact countries would in no way allow the military balance of power to be upset. At the same time, they stressed that the start in deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in several West European countries has increased the danger to peace. In the given situation, the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to take appropriate countermeasures in the interest of their defense and security, in the interest of safeguarding the military balance of power.

The premiers assured the Soviet Union of their full support in its efforts to settle all the controversial international issues peacefully, through serious, equal, and constructive negotiations. They stressed that genuine talks, based on the principle of equality and equal security, taking into account justified political and security interests of all countries concerned, may lead to strengthening European peace and security at a lower level of armament.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR, together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact, are striving for peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation with all the countries and sober-minded realistic forces that are ready to promote, with practical steps, the reduction of international tension and the creation of an atmosphere of trust in the world. They expressed their hope that the Stockholm conference will also contribute to this.

The talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal were held in an atmosphere of complete identity of views and comradely cooperation. They successfully contributed to the strengthening of multilateral cooperation between the two neighboring countries building socialism, to strengthening the friendship of the two countries' peoples.

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

OVARI SPEAKS IN KAPOSVAR ON ECONOMIC 'MIRACLE'

LD082310 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Miklos Ovari spent his workdays yesterday and today in the seat of Somogy County, Kaposvar. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee met at an aktiv in the educational center of the county party committee this afternoon with the representatives of the country's communists, the leaders of the social and economic organizations, and he gave a briefing on topical political issues. We quote the following from the domestic political section of his speech:

[Begin Ovari recording] All of us know the difficulties of socialist transformation, what great and difficult tasks have had to be accomplished. We know the results; we also know the errors. We know that in our development there have been years when the struggle appeared very intense but we pursued this struggle to the end. In the meantime it has been necessary to rethink many things.

Some people have spoken about the Hungarian miracle. However, I believe that it is not justified to speak about the Hungarian miracle, because the issue here in truth is not a miracle, but a process, a socialist development. In fact, it is that after the great trials, after 1956, we decided that we would conduct a policy firm in principles and flexible in practice. We decided that we would try to harmonize our wishes and possibilities, and that we would treat our problems openly.

We discovered what an important driving force in development is constituted by trust. We discovered how important the unity of deeds and words is. We discovered that leadership also means service, the service of the people. Put briefly, we discovered how important unity and agreement of the party and the people are in the struggle for socialist goals, in the most important issues.

This is how the most important characteristic trait of Hungary today could take shape, that the bases of socialism are firm, the people's power is strong, that we have initiated and still initiate now significant reforms in various important issues, that there is party scope for work -- he who wants to can work -- and there is party scope for creation and thought. The essence of all this is that the socialist system functions in Hungary, and it does not function badly.

Our daily problems must also be examined in this connection. [end recording]

STATEMENT ON GULF PLACES RESPONSIBILITY ON U.S.

LD082340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has published a statement drawing attention to the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf in connection with a concentration of the U.S. Navy and Air Force in the region of the Hormuz Strait. The situation there has the nature of a serious international conflict. Poland places full responsibility for its possible dangerous consequences on the Government of the United States.

USSR-PRC COOPERATION CONSULTATIONS EVALUATED

LD081544 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 8 March -- Commenting on the fourth round of vice-ministerial consultations between the USSR and People's China, scheduled to start on March 12, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today points out that the talks will be held in a better bilateral atmosphere and in the context of good results of cooperation in economy, trade and other areas. Two-way trade exchange rose from 300 million dollars to 800 million last year and an agreement signed last February provides for further increase to 1.5 billion dollars this year. Economic cooperation has developed also between People's China and the European socialist states, including Poland.

Both sides declare a will of normalization based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, but neither tries to conceal there are serious differences on some essential issues. Progress in normalization is made harder by the Chinese insistence on certain preconditions which Moscow says have nothing to do with bilateral relations. These include, for instance, the question of temporary stationing of limited Soviet military contingents in People's Mongolia and Afghanistan under agreements with their respective governments, and the Soviet stance on Kampuchea.

The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko told the electorate on March 2 that despite his unchanging support for normalized relations with China, he would not accept any agreement which would harm the interests of third countries.

People's China stresses it wants to establish good, healthy relations with all states and powers, which has found its reflection in the present Sino-American relations which continue to develop despite the Taiwan problem. Analysts speculate whether the Beijing leaders may also wish to back their claims of independent policy by taking a more constructive approach towards the Soviet Union.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CEMA EXAMINED

AU081309 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 4 Mar 84 pp 1, 13

[Tadeusz Sobczuk article: "The Features of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] One of the main domestic reasons for Poland's economic cooperation with the CEMA countries is to develop our economy's export capability. Therefore, it is necessary to gear production to a greater degree in favor of exports to the CEMA markets in order to get imports from these countries of fuels, materials, and new technology.

In order to overcome our difficult economic situation, Poland's economic activity will be further integrated with that of the CEMA countries on the basis of the adopted comprehensive programs of cooperation for the eighties and up to 2000. These programs cover five important areas: the materials economy, in other words fuels, energy, and raw materials; agriculture and the food industry; the machine industry; basic industrial commodities; and transportation. The basic task of the above programs is to satisfy the CEMA countries' demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, food, modern machinery and equipment, means of transportation, and so on. By participating in these programs, Poland has a chance of solving its own economic difficulties.

An important feature of Poland's cooperation with the CEMA countries in the eighties is the development of international specialization and the widening of coproduction in the processing industries. The percentage of goods manufactured by means of coproduction and international specialization between the CEMA countries in 1990 should reach 25-30 percent of the total trade between these countries. This applies especially to the machine and basic industrial goods industries, where Poland is energetically implementing comphrehensive and long-term cooperation programs with other countries.

Our bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the transportation of passengers and freight by land and air and in transit traffic will involve the implementation of agreements that have been signed covering the period up to 1990 and stemming from Poland's participation in cooperation programs. As far as transportation is concerned, our cooperation will involve modernizing railroad lines of international importance, namely the Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow and Gdansk-Katowice-Bucharest-Sofia routes; increasing the handling capacity of frontier checkpoints; developing international air routes and sharing some routes with the airlines of other CEMA countries; developing a uniform container transportation system; improving the technical base of the railroads; modernizing Polish ports with the help of interested CEMA countries; giving assistance to merchant shipping passing through Polish ports, including repair services available at Polish repair shipyards; and increasing the capacity for repairing shipping through the participation of the relevant CEMA countries.

Poland's central position in Europe means that the main road and rail transit routes between the CEMA countries pass through it, both in the east-west and north-south directions. Almost all north-south shipments which transit Poland are relocated in our ports. Transit shipments and the reloading of goods at our frontier points and in our ports are increasing in line with our increasing trade. For example, about 26 million metric tons of goods were reloaded at frontier points on the USSR frontier in 1982 and transit shipments between the USSR and GDR and vice versa amounted to 8.2 million metric tons. Guaranteeing the correct transit and reloading capacity demands the constant modernization and extension of transportation routes and services.

Against the background of the above-mentioned chief areas of Poland's economic cooperation with the CEMA countries in the eighties one should mention that these areas of cooperation are based mainly on the terms of long-term cooperation programs. The implementation of these programs is a new stage in the development of cooperation within CEMA. These programs are the joint work of all CEMA member-countries interested not only in satisfying quickly-growing current needs, but future needs as well.

STATE COUNCIL NOTES RISE IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES

LD082153 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The State Council has decided to ask the Sejm to amend Article 187 of the 20 July 1983 Law on the Organization of People's Councils and Local Government.

According to the proposal, the binding period of the act is to be changed from 1 July to 17 June to enable the newly elected councils to begin their term of office under the regulations of the new act.

The State Council adopted other executive documents arising from the electoral law, including a decision concerning electoral wards for the voivodship people's councils.

A report by the prosecutor general on the activity of the prosecutor's office last year was examined. Compared with 1982, the crime rate has increased, particularly with regard to ordinary offences. A considerable increase has been noted in offences which affect citizens directly, such as robbery, rape, and burglary. In these conditions the prosecutor's office is facing a particularly difficult task. The number of cases examined by prosecutors has gone up by 41,000.

The State Council acknowledged the prosecutor general's report and made certain recommendations. The meeting stressed the need to set up a broad front of struggle against crime, in which coordinated action by the prosecution bodies and those of the administration of justice will receive support from all state bodies and the active sections of the community.

DRAFT LEGAL REGULATION CHANGES APPROVED

LD082142 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee for Law Observance, Public Order, and Social Discipline, chaired by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, noted the need for rationalization and intensification of actions against various deviations which are striking the interests and security of the working people. An amendment to assumptions of the housing law, prepared by the committee Secretariat and aimed at increasing discipline of housing administration employees and of tenants so as to protect property and to prevent the use of dwellings contrary to their purpose, was discussed. It was also considered as advisable to suggest the introduction of summary procedures in cases of criminal offences against society. A preliminary draft law on increasing railway safety and discipline and on ensuring better legal protection for railway workers, who, while performing their duties are sometime subjects of offensive attacks, was also discussed. After the exchange of views the Presidium members accepted the suggested legal regulation proposals.

It was considered advisable to present cooperative activists with observations and conclusions concerning negative occurences in some cells of cooperatives. The principle that drafts suggested by the committee in matters of significance to the general public will be subjected to social consultation before and during legislative procedure, and that the proclaimed law will secure the interests of the working class and society was adopted.

The need to introduce a regulation to existing law on joint responsibility of people taking part in events leading to losses in public or private property, was also discussed during the meeting.

Attention was drawn to the need for increased income control by the fiscal apparatus, and for increased punishment in cases of unsanctioned economic activity, tax evasion, and other similar irregularities.

In accordance with a recommendation by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee of National Defense, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, assumptions of meetings of local organs responsible for law and order and legal protection of the citizens were discussed. These meetings are aimed at improving the protection of society against crime and social ills.

The need for correlation between the committee initiatives and public opinion, which would guarantee solutions meeting the expectations of working people, was reemphasized.

PLANNING COMMISSION DISCUSSES ENERGY SUPPLIES

LD082143 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Supplying the national economy with fuel and power up to the year 2000 was discussed by the Planning Commission Presidium. The meeting was chaired by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the commission, and the following took part: Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and representatives of interested ministries and offices, including officials from Katowice Voivodship. It was stressed at the meeting that it is indispensable to make great efforts to rationalize the consumption of fuel and power.

TAX OFFENSES IN CRAFT ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED

LD082146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The danger of speculation in crafts enterprises, cooperatives of the disabled, and in commercial, service industry, and production outlets belonging to the association of domestic trade has been evaluated at the meeting of the Central Commission for the combating of speculation. According to the Central Crafts Union, only a few of the 300,000 crafts enterprises in the country commit offenses. In this respect, the assessment made by members of the commission is much more damaging. The fiscal services at the Ministry of Finance carried out some 1,600 inspections in craft enterprises last year and have established tax offenses in as many as 70 percent. A real danger to crafts from offenses related to speculation has also been confirmed by inspection of the state trade inspection.

PAX RESOLUTION ON ELECTION PARTICIPATION

LD082149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] The board of the PAX Association adopted a resolution on participation in the people's councils elections. Here are its main points: The ensuring of security and prospects for development of the state and the nation today demands concord and national rebirth. The coming elections should provide the opportunity to achieve essential progress in the implementation of the principle of multiple world outlooks [wieloswiatopogladowosc] and the coalition character of state power with respect to the guiding principle of the political role of the working class. In the present situation to support or encourage negative and passive attitudes, expressed, among other things, in calls to boycott the elections, does objective damage to the well-being of the nation and the state. In its resolution, the board of the PAX Association also states that the purpose of the elections to be held on the basis of the new regulations is to elect to the people's councils people who best represent their walks of life as well as local needs and aspirations.

WRITER ARRESTED FOR 'DETRIMENTAL' ACTIVITIES

LD081911 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] In connection with the investigation conducted by the military prosecutor's garrison office in Warsar, Marek M. a writer living in Warsaw, was arrested yesterday. He is charged with cooperation with Western organizations engaged in activities detrimental to the interests of the Polish state. The investigation continues.

WALESA STATEMENTS ON DISSIDENTS, STUDENTS

Urges Release of Dissidents

NC081922 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 8 (AFP) -- Nobel Peace Prize holder Lech Walesa today called for the release of former leaders of Poland's banned trade union Solidarity and members of the KOR Self Defence Committee currently in prison or under trial.

"I am convinced that the fight for the freedom of these men is a fight for the peace and freedom of us all" he said in a letter due to be read at the University of Paris tomorrow, when Mr. Walesa will be awarded an honorary doctorate.

"Some people are rewarded with the Nobel Prize, while others are put in prison and harassed with search warrants" the Solidarity leader's letter said, referring to his Nobel Peace Prize award last year.

Poland was "ripe for change" the letter said, but it would be a long fight because the world "does not change in 10 days". However, Mr. Walesa said Solidarity would triumph in the end, and criticised international opinion for describing as a "failure" the lack of violent response from Polish workers when martial law was introduced in December 1981. "That is not a true image" he said. "We are still continuing our fight. The attitude we adopted in December 1981 was not a sign of weakness but of strength, evidence of our growing sense of responsibility which enabled us to avoid an escalation of violence."

Supports Expelled Students

NC082040 Paris AFP in English 2033 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 8 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, Nobel Peace Prize-winner and leader of the banned Solidarity union, today expressed support for 400 students expelled by police from a rural college yesterday after protesting against the removal of crucifixes from the college premises.

Speaking by telephone with reporters from his home in the northern Polish city of Gdansk, Mr. Walesa said: "I support this fight, it is a serious struggle and we are fighting for the (Catholic) faith."

Police and anti-riot troops last night surrounded an agricultural college in the village of Mietne 70 kilometers southeast of here and ordered the students to leave the premises.

The students had occupied the college on Tuesday to protest against the removal by the authorities of crucifixes they had hung on the walls during the heyday of Solidarity, which was dissolved in December 1981.

The school was later shut down for an indefinite period, but none of the students were arrested.

"We (Solidarity) will do everything possible to ensure that no harm befalls the students", Mr. Walesa said, adding that the "we are studying ways of helping them."

Earlier today, Mr. Walesa called for the release of former Solidarity leaders and other Polish opposition activists currently in prison or on trial here.

DOBRESCU MEETS CYPRIOT SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

AU081925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Nicosia, AGERPRES 8/3/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the President of the Socialist Party (EDEK) of Cyprus, Vassos Lissaridhis. During the latter's reception of Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in Nicosia to participate in the Fourth EDEK Congress.

Vassos Lissaridhis recalled his interviews and talks with Nicolae Ceausescu during his recent visits to Romania, and thanked for the consistent support Romania's president granted to the efforts towards the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Cypriot issue, towards the guaranteeing of Cyprus' independence and sovereignty, of its unity territorial integrity, and of its status of non-aligned country, towards the peaceful coexistence of the two communities.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed for the positive, ascending course of the relations between the two parties, and the joint determination was reiterated to further expand those relations in the interests of the Romanian and Cypriot peoples, of the general cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, of the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, of the development of international collaboration.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 MARCH

AU081924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/1984 -- An Ethiopian party delegation led by Fisseha Desta, assistant secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), arrived in Bucharest on March 8 upon the invitiation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

WOMEN'S DAY MEETING HAILS CEAUSESCU, WIFE

AU081923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/1984 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest to mark the international women's day. It was attended by workers, peasants, intellectuals, party, state and women's movement activists, representatives of mass and public organizations.

Participating were Lina Ciobanu, Alexandrina Gainuse, Gheorghe Pana, Petru Enache, Ana Muresan, Suzana Gadea, Poliana Cristescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organizations, Stefan Korodi, secretary of the Central Council of the GTUCR [General Trade Union Confederation of Romania], as well as members of the Executive Bureau of the National Women's Council, executives of central and public institutions.

Attending were also wives of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

Ana Muresan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Women's Council of Romania, spoke about the significance of the event.

The participants in the meeting expressed the thoughts and feelings of high valuation, respect and gratitude the women in Romania, whatever their nationality, nurture for President Nicolae Ceausescu whose name is linked to the Romanian people's loftiest aspirations after happiness and welfare. They also paid homage to Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and scientist whose contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the RCP and Romanian state home and foreign policy, to the development of the Romanian science, education, art and culture is an example for all women in Romania.

In the spirit of the RCP and Romanian state foreign policy, the participants in the meeting expressed their feelings of friendship for the women in the socialist countries, in the developing and non-aligned countries, their solidarity with women on all meridians who fight for democratic rights and liberties, for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, for peace and progress.

The participants in the festive meeting addressed a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The festive meeting ended in a show given by front-ranking artistic ensembles and soloists.

INTENSIFIED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED

AU081229 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1104 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/3/1984 -- The dominant feature in Romania's 1984 farm year is an intensification of modernization and intensive development of the vegetable and animal production. The global farm production is expected to grow by 5.4 to 6 percent as to the previous year, while the net farm production is to go up by 8.9 per cent. In the field of vegetable production the cereal output is to amount to 29 million tons -- by some nine million tons higher than in 1983, of which 10 million tons wheat and 15.5 million tons maize. Another important target are the double crops meant to cover large areas. Work is done for expansion of the experience gained last year when for the first time in the country's history some 1.5 million hectares turned out double crops (maize on one million hectares). This year the area to be covered by such double crops as maize, vegetables, sunflowers, soy beans, flax and hemp, sugar beets and potatoes will go up to two million hectares.

Preparations made in all countries and the strong, developing technical and material base offer conditions for a proper progress of the farm campaign. The farm machinery fleet will be added this year another 15,700 tractors (there already exist as many as 168,000) many harvesters and others. 35.5 million tons of manure and 1.8 million tons of chemical fertilizer will enrich the soil. Over three million hectares will be irrigated, an area that is to be expanded to 3.3 million hectares by the end of the year.

In the priority field of zootechny, that is to stand for 45 per cent of the farm output, [passage as received] work is done to enhance the number of head. Plans envisage 8.3 million cattle, 14.9 million pigs, nearly 22 million sheep and over 62 million poultry.

Special attention will be paid to enhancing the vegetable and animal production on the private plots of cooperative farmers and of private producers.

KADAR MEETS OFFICIALS, CONCLUDES VISIT 8 MARCH

More on Markovic Talks

LD081858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the talks conducted this morning by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, a high degree of agreement was achieved in assessing the most important current international problems. The common approach of the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic regarding the way out of the worrying world situation was stressed as only being possible through active struggle for peace and the renewal of confidence, cooperation, and detente. According to reports, the exceptionally lively, direct, and open dialogue stressed that in order to achieve these goals it is necessary to support all constructive initiatives and proposals, regardless of their source, which contribute to reducing the general international tension and to removing crises through peaceful means. Proceeding from the fact that peace in the world is indivisible, Markovic and Kadar believe that European dialogue, at the Stockholm conference for example, could contribute to ending confrontation and reviving the spirit of confidence and cooperation on our continent and further afield.

During the talks, the two sides expressed full mutual respect for their differing international positions. The wider explanation of individual positions put forward by each side also contributed to a greater understanding of the specific actions and approaches of each country toward certain international problems. In this context, Markovic explained at greater length the meaning and importance of current actions by the nonaligned countries, while Kadar -- acknowledging the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present exacerbated international situation -- explained the initiatives and policies of the Warsaw Pact, to which Hungary belongs.

Devoting part of the talks to the situation in the communist, workers', and other progressive movements, Markovic and Kadar reaffirmed the right of every party to independently and autonomously establish their own policies, proceeding primarily from their national characteristics and their responsibilities to their working class and people. The LCY and the MSZMP, it was said, will call for respect for democratic principles and broad democratization of relations between progressive parties and movements. Such well-known approaches in fact explain the breadth of the two parties, the openness in cooperation with communist, workers', socialist, and all progressive democratic movements. The two sides also informed each other about the international activities of their parties and countries, which have been exceptionally intensive and varied recently. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressed their conviction that development of democratic, open, tolerant, and broad relations between communist, workers', and all progressive parties and movements can contribute much to enriching the substance and forms of struggle for socialism, which is a powerful stimulus to democratization of international relations in general and to strengthening peace in the world.

During the talks, in which members of the two delegations also took part, a joint Yugoslav-Hungarian communique was agreed. It is expected to be published this afternoon.

Spiljak Receives Kadar

LD082006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the White Palace today. Janos Kadar has been on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia since yesterday.

On this occasion, President of the SFRY Presidency Spiljak expressed his great satisfaction with the visit by the Hungarian party delegation, stressing that this visit represents a continuation of intensive contacts at the highest level that were started by President Tito and Janos Kadar. Both sides assessed Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation in positive terms and expressed their desire that it be continued and constantly enriched.

During their extensive and friendly talks, Mika Spiljak and Janos Kadar paid special attention to the international situation, particularly to East-West relations and events in Europe. The need was emphasized for creating conditions that would facilitate restoration of confidence and a climate in which negotiations essential for overcoming tension in the world and the arms race, and for detente -- all of which are being discussed at the Stockholm conference -- would be possible. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee paid tribute to the Nonaligned Movement and to Yugoslavia's role in it, as well as to the neutral and nonaligned countries within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Lazar Mojsov, Vlado Janzic, Milovan Zidar, Zivojin Jazic, Vladimir Pavicevic, and Dusan Lazic took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side; Gyula Horn, Janos Nagy, Laszlo Karvalics, Sandor [name indistinct], and Istvan [name indistinct] took part on the Hungarian side.

After the talks, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave an informal luncheon for his high-ranking visitor from Hungary. Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; and the personalities who took part in the talks attended the luncheon.

Departure From Belgrade

LD081617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the members of the Hungarian delegation left Belgrade today after a 2-day official friendly visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At the Topcider railway station in Belgrade, Janos Kadar was seen off by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present at the departure were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slavko Veselinov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities. Slavko Veselinov and Vlado Janzic will accompany Janos Kadar as far as the Hungarian border.

Immediately before the departure from Belgrade, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had brief final talks during which satisfaction was again voiced with the latest exchange of views and both sides expressed the desire to develop relations between the two parties and countries.

Joint Communique Issued

LD081401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Hungarian communique has been issued at the end of the MSZMP delegation's visit to Yugoslavia:

"At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 7-8 March 1984.

"During the visit, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held separate talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. In honor of Janos Kadar, Dragoslav Markovic arranged a formal dinner at which toasts were exchanged. Janos Kadar laid a wreath at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito.

"The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect and trust which is characteristics of the relations between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two countries.

"Dragoslav Markovic and Janos Kadar assessed with satisfaction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two countries are developing successfully and steadily. It was reaffirmed that the friendly Yugoslav-Hungarian relations are founded on consistent respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, independence, equality, noninterference, respect for the separate paths of socialist development, the interests, experiences and practices of the two sides, and differences in the two countries' international positions. These principles, established at Yugoslav-Hungarian summit meetings, have been proven in practice and represent a basis for the further promotion of comprehensive, mutually beneficial Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation, which is in the lasting interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Hungary, equitable international cooperation, peace, social progress, and socialism.

"It was stressed that dialogue at various levels and regular exchanges of views play an important part in the development of political relations between the LCY and the MSZMP and the two countries. They reaffirmed readiness to continue this practice in the future.

"It was assessed in the talks that economic cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully, and it is important that this takes several forms. The importance of the further development of specialization, industrial, and production cooperation, and commodity exchange was emphasized. Both sides expressed the belief that the level of economic development and the complementary nature of the economies of the two neighboring countries afford possibilities for the further development of mutually beneficial economic ties. The need for further improving the conditions for the successful development of economic cooperation was indicated.

"The two sides also positively assessed the development of Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, culture, and information and indicated possiblities for further enriching cooperation in these areas.

"It was stressed that the increasingly comprehensive cooperation between the socialist republics and autonomous provinces of the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic, border regions, and towns, the local cooperation of sociopolitical organizations, and the direct contacts bwtween the populations are an important factor in the good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

"Dragoslav Markovic and Janos Kadar emphasized the importance of the Croatian, Serbian, and Slovene national minorities in the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian nationality in the SRFY in the development of good-neighborly relations and the strengthening of the trust and friendship between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries. The importance of further developing the conditions for the all-round fulfillment of the needs of national minorities was noted and it was stressed that (?they themselves) increasingly contribute to strengthening the reciprocal cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

"The two sides expressed concern over the fact that the international situation remains complex and tense. The processes threatening peace and security in the world have increased. The arms race is intensifying and old crisis areas remain while new ones have also been created. The situation is worsened by the continuing economic crisis in the world. International confidence has been reduced and conditions for international negotiations and agreement-reaching have been exacerbated. In such a situation, it is particularly important that all countries, all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces, become involved in the renewal of the process of relaxing international tension, overcoming negative trends, and resolving burning international issues. The belief was expressed that the further affirmation of the policy of active peaceful coexistence is essential for the peace and security of the world and that this is the stable and permanent basis for cooperation between states regardless of their social system.

"Both sides supported all constructive initiatives and proposals which contribute to reducing international tension and resolving international problems, to limiting and ending the arms race, and to disarmament and the renewal of confidence and international cooperation. The activity of peace movements in Europe and the world was also positively assessed.

"Concern was expressed over the difficult economic situation in the world. The need for changing international economic relations and putting them on a just and democratic basis was emphasized.

"The significance of continuity in the process of European security and cooperation was underlined and the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in this respect was indicated. The hope was expressed that this conference will contribute to creating conditions for halting the negative trend in international relations and for developing international cooperation.

"Support was given to the initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in the Balkans and the Mediterranean region.

"Concern was expressed in the talks over the deepening crisis in the Middle East. It was stressed that a lasting and stable peace in the region can only be achieved by a comprehensive solution to the crisis. The need was stressed for preserving the unity and independence of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Israel's aggressive policy toward Lebanon was condemned and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory called for. It was stressed that Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity must be secured.

"Emphasis was placed in the talks on the role and significance of the Nonaligned Movement, as an important international factor, in the struggle for peace and security in the world, for the relaxation of international tension, and for cooperation and the resolution of international political and economic issues, particularly in the present exacerbated international situation.

"The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee exchanged views on current trends in the communist, workers, and other progressive movements in the world. It was assessed that communist, workers, socialist, and other progressive parties and movements are achieving important results in the struggle for progressive social transformations. It was noted that the contents and forms of the struggle for socialism in individual countries are becoming progressively richer. It was underlined that each party independently and autonomously determines its policies and the ways and methods of implementing its historical goals, proceeding from the socioeconomic and political conditions and national characteristics of its country and the responsibilities before its working class and people.

"The two sides emphasized the importance of consistent respect for well-known democratic principles and called for the development of cooperation between all progressive and democratic parties and movements on these bases.

"Information was exchanged on the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia and Hungary. Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and the activities of the LCY in the area further developing socialist self-management, particularly in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the solution of current questions of Yugoslavia's economic development. Janos Kadar spoke about the results and tasks of socialist construction in Hungary, current questions of implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and efforts to achieve the balanced and more effective development of the economy.

"Both sides expressed the conviction that Janos Kadar's official friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the open and constructive talks that took place on this occasion will give fresh impetus to the all-round development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation, and to further strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries. MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar extended an invitation to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to visit Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS DUBROVNIK, DEPARTS

LD081400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Belgian Minister of external relations Leo Tindemans left today for Dubrovnik where he will end his official visit to Yugoslvia this afternoon. Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, travelled with the guest from Belgrade to Dubrovnik.

The Belgian minister of external relations was seen off at Surcin Airport by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

A joint Yugoslav-Belgian communique will be published in Belgrade and Brussels today.

Departure for Brussels

LD081716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Dubrovnik, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister for external affairs who was on an official visit to Yugoslavia as a guest of Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, left by special plane for Belgium today after a short visit to Dubrovnik. At Dubrovnik airport in Cilipi, the Belgian minister and the members of his entourage were given an official sendoff.

GRLICKOV MEETS ITALIAN PARTY OFFICIALS IN ROME

Talks With Christian Democrat

AU062038 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who has visited Rome, has had talks with Giulio Orlandi, member of the Directorate of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. On that occasion, views were exchanged on current problems of international relations.

Meeting With PCI Officials

AU062036 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Rome, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and member of the LCY Central Committee, had talks in Rome today with Paolo Bufalini and Giancarlo Pajetta, members of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Directorate, and with Antonio Rubbi and Rodolfo Mechini, members of the PCI Central Committee.

In a lengthy friendly conversation, they especially discussed the preparations for a conference of the progressive and socialist parties and movements of the Mediterranean that is to be held in Belgrade in the second half of June, as well as the forthcoming preparatory meeting for this gathering that is to be held in the middle of April. In this respect, agreement between the LCY and the PCI was noted on the basic directions of the movement. An exhaustive exchange of views was also carried out on the current sociopolitical and economic situation in Italy and Yugoslavia. International trends and the complex international situation were also discussed in these talks, as were the relations between communist and workers parties in the world.

Aleksandar Grlickov was received today by Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, who had a lengthy conversation with him on the cooperation between the PCI and the LCY in the international sphere.

Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who had a number of meetings in Rome during the last 2 days, last night also had talks with Luigi Madri, secretary of the Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity, about the situation in the two countries and in particular about the struggle for peace and the activities of mass movements and workers parties in this field.

LCY PRESIDENCY MEMBER MEETS MEXICAN OFFICIALS

LD081347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Veljko Milatovic, who is currently visiting Mexico, met last night (Wednesday) with leaders of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI). Both sides expressed interest in the further strengthening of cooperation between the LCY and the PRI.

Representatives of the Mexican party were particularly interested in LCY's experiences in surmounting of the economic crisis since it is currently the major preoccupation of President Miguel de La Madrid and the PRI. The continuation by the two parties of their consistent struggle for consolidating their authentic revolutions, their pursuance of the almost identical principles on the international scene and their opposition to any form of central leadership, i.e. imposition of political dogmas and prescriptions were noted as further links between them.

Yesterday, Milatovic also met with leaders of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and with representatives of the Socialist Workers' Party (PST) and the People's Socialist Party (PPS). Leaders of these parties were particularly interested in LCY's experience in development of workers' self-management and in the struggle for economic stabilization.

Also yesterday, Milatovic was received by Mexican Secretary of the Interior Manuel Bartlett Diaz. During the meeting Yugoslav-Mexican political and inter-party relations were described as very good and vast possibilities were stated to exist for the promotion of economic cooperation.

MOJSOV RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY WITH GANDHI MESSAGE

LD082205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 8 Mar 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today, Thursday, received Indian Ambassador to Yugoslavia J.R. Hiremath, who delivered Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's message for Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak. The message pertains to the activities of the Movement of Non-alignment.

SAWPY OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH GREEK MINISTER

LD082210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Athens, March 8 (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ) Presidency member Dr Marjan Rozic conferred in Athens today, Thursday, with Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Executive Bureau member and Minister of Public Works Akis [as received] Tzokhatzopoulos.

Views were exchanged on the preparations for the conference of progressive and socialist parties and movements in the Mediterranean to be held in Belgrade in June this year. Accord was reached on further preparations and activities of the SSRNJ and PASOK on this plane.

The cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the SSRNJ and PASOK was assessed as positive and a wish of both sides for further promotion of relations and cooperation was pointed out.

NEGOTIATIONS ON IMF AID, CONSEQUENCES ASSESSED

AU081343 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 6 Mar 84 p 4

[Joze Petrovcic commentary]

[Text] As is usual when such economic matters are concerned, it was the foreign media and not ours that reported that the negotiations between the Yugoslav Government and the IMF on this year's financial aid to the Yugoslav economy have been concluded. On the basis of these agreements, we now have the opportunity to borrow $3.5 billion abroad. This year's negotiations were smoother than last year's because we have, after all, changed the economic flows somewhat to our benefit. We paid off debts, increased foreign trade, and even achieved a surplus, decreased spending, and succeeded in conducting an active exchange rate policy.

Frankly speaking, we did count on foreign capital aid. The economic plan for this year envisaged that with $3.5 billion aid we will be able to achieve a 2 percent higher social product, increase imports by 7 percent, increase exports by 16 percent (to convertible markets by 20 percent), and pay just over $5 billion in debts that fall due. The question arises, however, as to how long we will have to borrow abroad for economic stabilization.

Despite numerous flashes of inspiration in our country (such as, for instance, that foreigners exploit us and we will not let them get away with it), the answer is quite simple: until we earn with our work (especially abroad) as much as is necessary to ensure normal conditions for economic operations and to pay off our debts.

The answer to this "when" lies not only with the workers who should work better and more, as many people go on asserting, but especially in the places where changes in economic conditions are being forged the most. It is true that the interests pulling us apart are strongest in those places, but the discussions about some questions which go on for months very much resemble negotiations about whose idea is better instead of a process of self-managing accords. What we need are harmonized economic policy moves (for which we possess an adequate foundation). Otherwise the negotiations with foreign financiers will be repeated for an excessive number of years or we will have to resort to a "reserve" plan of economic policy.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT ON IMF TALKS

LD082152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG -- Miodrag Beljkovic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, who headed the Yugoslav delegation during its talks with the International Monetary Fund, today told the delegates of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces about the outcome of the talks. A report will be sent to the republican and provincial assemblies and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will consider it at its session convened for 20 March.

The committee delegates were also given information on the way implementation of the amended foreign exchange law is proceeding.

KOSOVO OFFICIALS ON HOXHA 'GREAT ALBANIA' DREAM

AU081752 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3/4 Mar 84 p 5

[Report "prepared by" Milos Antic]

[Excerpts] A few days ago, Pristina Radio and Television carried a program entitled "Dangerous Illusions and Undertakings," participants in which presented stories with arguments unmasking the aims of the counterrevolution of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo in 1981 and its ideological leaders from the highest party and state leadership of Albania. Through concrete examples, they also presented Enver Hoxha's cooperation with the darkest Ballist and extreme emigre forces, who have always been the bitterest enemies of Yugoslavia, and also of the Albanian people, to whom they caused many misfortunes.

The following participated in the talk: Kolj Siroka, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; Sinan Hasani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo LC; Milan Seslija, president of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Kosovo; Bejto Novobrdajlija, sociopolitical worker; Hajredin Hodza, rector of Kosovo University; and Zoran Djordjevic, deputy dean of the Pristina Faculty of Philosophy. The organizer of the program was Muharem Bacaj, responsible editor of the Pristina Radio Informative-Political Program.

"Great Albania" -- A Dream and an Obsession

Participants in the talk especially tried to unmask the fascist and extemely reactionary slogan "Great Albania," which has been and remains a mere dream and obsession of Enver Hoxha and many of his predecessors ranging from the Albanian bourgeois and semifeudal class and quisling organizations, for instance "Balli Kombetar" [Ballist movement], to all these hostile counterrevolutionary groups and organizations that have been uncovered lately.

When asked by program organizer Muharem Bacaj how one can explain the continuing nationalist provocations by a part of the Albanian leadership and demands for an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and "ethnic Albania," Siroka answered:

"We, the Yugoslav Communists, in a close cooperation with Albanian communists and patriots, resisted such tendencies of fascists and their servants during the war with arms, too. It is strange that those who took control of the situation there went beyond Albania and connected themselves with those forces, those tendencies, those dregs of monarchism, fascism, and others who collaborated with occupiers and among themselves during the war. It is clear now that these reactionary forces are working together again. It is an amazing kind of cooperation -- when one finds quislings, Ballists, and Enverists together, and Ustashas and others on their side.

Very interesting were the comments of Sinan Hasani on the sameness of the territorial pretensions to Yugoslavia of the Ballist movement on the one hand and of Enver Hoxha on the other, with whose policy some leading people in Albania failed to agree and were therefore liquidated.

The Truth Confirms the Betrayal

"I think that, considering Marxism and Leninism and the basic aims of socialist revolution, what is involved is an ordinary betrayal on the part of Enver Hoxha. This betrayal is confirmed by history and especially by his book 'The Titoites,' which best portrays the betrayal. His views in this book are identical with the views of hostile and Ballist organizations. One can notice two phases along his wicked road. First, he has always been, both before and after the war, preoccupied by creating an ethnic Albania. He has always been extremely sensitive to this. Second, since the Cominform, he has been supporting all those forces we came into conflict with. In a word, he has been advocating the rallying of Albanians, irrespective of what any one of them may be, who is against whom, who has been condemned by history, and so on.

We have concrete examples and it is not only his pledge in 1936 at the grave of Bajo Topulli that he would unite the whole Albanian people, but many others. For instance, on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the League of Prizren, one could see how reactionaries cooperated among themselves there. One could see Dem Ali Pozhari, who was one of the greatest criminals and collaborators with the occupiers, being invited to the League of Prizren celebration, being photographed with Enver Hoxha, and embracing the leading people there. In a word, one can see how the ideopolitical differences were erased and that what is being intended is rallying Albanians with a view to creating the 'Great Albania.'"

"Since 1948, ideology, propaganda, and publishing activity in Albania, under the influence of the Stalinist leadership, have been extremely burdened with nationalism and irredentism," Hajredin Hodza said.

"The League of Prizren has been mentioned here, and I would say that Stalinist propaganda in Albania also misuses those historical times and periods that have a magnificent meaning for Balkan peoples and for the Albanian people itself, misuses them for chauvinist indoctrination against Slavic peoples, and especially against the Serbian people."

In the book "The Titoites" and in his other works, "Reflections on China," "The Khrushchevites," and elsewhere, Enver Hoxha finds only dark points where he argues that Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia were allegedly against the Albanian people and the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. One has to be blind in order not to see that such activity is directed not only against Yugoslav peoples and the Yugoslav federation, but primarily against the Albanian people and against Kosovo. It seems to me a great victory that a great majority of our youth, our workers class, have understood this truth that is leading us to victory and the total unmasking of Kosovo counterrevolutionary events.

After the participants of the talk had noted that there are no differences between the Albanian leadership and the extremist emigration in the world, especially in Western Europe, in their overt pretensions toward our country, Kolj Siroka pointed out:

Relying on Professional Criminals

"Enver Hoxha is not at all bothered by his alliance with those renegades who have perpetrated the greatest crimes against human dignity, attacking the graves of others -- not only Serbs, but Albanian Christians too. On the other hand, Enver Hoxha says that he allegedly does not interfere at all in Yugoslav internal affairs, while supporting someone here all the time. Who are those whom Enver Hoxha supports? Are these the Albanians who are organized into the LCY, SAWP, trade unions, and Veterans Federation? No! Enver Hoxha supports only those Albanians who are ready to do everything to worsen the relations within our country. Abroad, the Albanian leadership relies on terrorists and professional criminals to disturb our people who went there to earn their bread. The Albanian leadership's aim is to instigate all tendencies that would contribute to worsening relations among Kosovo citizens, especially relations between Albanians and Serbs, but others too.

"It is strange that the very people who supported us both before and during the war now suffer in Albania. The Albanian leadership now collaborates with the ruffians who even cut women's ears in order to take their earrings from them. One cannot understand why Stalin's monuments stands in Tirana's Skenderbeg Square, together with monuments to Skenderbeg, Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It is difficult to understand that an enemy such as dem Ali Pozhari -- who during the war headed ruffians who perpetrated many evil deeds both here in Kosovo and in Tirana, Shkoder, and other places -- is being embraced at that same square. How can one mix up such things that are so clear, unless one mixes up the criteria that have to be known by every true communist."

Asked why Albania failed to participate at the Helsinki Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1977 and to sign the document that was then adopted, Bejto Novobrdajlija said among other things:

"The main reason Albania failed to participate in the conference was that it did not want to obligate itself to respect borders. It had to be free to be able to express territorial pretensions some time in the future, especially toward Yugoslavia. We are stressing this because we have had several opportunities since the conference to convince ourselves of these facts, since Albania has already expressed its territorial pretensions."

At the end of the program, its participants noted that the Kosovo situation since the end of the war shows most clearly that the workers class is threatened by two dangers: from the deposed class and from its own bureaucratism. Both of them in this part of the world have attacked the achievements of our revolution. It is well known what the remnants of Ballists and the occupier's collaborators attempted after the war, and also what was attempted 3 years ago by counterrevolutionaries, nationalists, and irredentists, organized into various "Marxist" and "Leninist" groups.

"When one compares their programs with the Ballists' ones," Hasani said, "one can say that they are, in fact, one head with two hats or one body with two suits, since the essence of their demands is exactly the same. It goes without saying that it is not difficult to find the sources of the material they used for making their programs, statutes, and pamphlets. The source really is in the book 'The Titoites' and in Enver Hoxha's concepts."

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES SPILJAK, ZARKOVIC VISITS

LD082117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- An SFRY Presidency session, chaired by Mika Spiljak, has considered the results of recent important international meetings involving Yugoslavia.

President Spiljak briefed the Presidency on the contents and results of the talks held during his visits to Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. They judged these talks to have been very successful and to have given a significant impetus to the further promotion of cooperation and the condolidation of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and these nonaligned Arab countries.

The Presidency assessed as significant the talks held with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, during which both sides expressed the desire to continue to expand and broaden mutual cooperation in all fields.

The visits to the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the talks with Presidents Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad were very important from the point of view of improving mutual relations, to which the newly concluded intergovernmental protocols on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries imparted a broader meaning.

It was stressed that the talks with the highest-ranking leaders of these three countries on problems of international relations, especially on the situation in the Near and Middle East, were an important contribution to the exchange of information and to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement as an external nonbloc factor in the defense of peace and security, especially in dealing with the hotbeds of crisis in the world.

Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic reported to the Presidency on his working and friendly visit to the USSR. It was noted that the talks with Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, as well as the important meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and contributed to the further successful development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

The reaffirmation during these meetings of the well-known principles of independence, equality, noninterference, and mutual respect, which were jointly defined in the Belgrade declaration of 1955 and the Moscow statement of 1956, is of lasting importance for the continuing intensification and stability of relations in all spheres, it was stressed at the session. A favorable assessment was made of the exhaustive exchange of views on the most important international questions in the present conditions of great tension in the world. During this assessment, it was shown that there is an indentity or similarity of views on the most important questions of the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension. The Soviet side stressed the significance of the Nonaligned Movement as an important active factor in the efforts to preserve peace and strengthen security, independence, and equitable political and economic cooperation in international relations.

The SFRY Presidency was also briefed on the results of the official visit paid to Yugoslavia by the captains regent of the Republic of San Marino, and expressed the view that the visit will have a favorable effect on the further development of bilateral relations and mutual cooperation.

The Presidency considered and endorsed a report in connection with the visit Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will shortly pay to the Austrian Republic.

The Presidency also considered other questions within its competence.

FEC EXAMINES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, CRIMINAL LAW

LD082008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] met today under the chairmanship of Vice President Borisav Srebic. The council considered and adopted a report on the implementation of changes and addenda to the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries. It assessed that the adoption of corresponding legal acts and the formation of reproduction entities which decide on the distribution of foreign currency has created conditions for preparation of the new law. The council also decided to speed up preparations for solving the problem of differences in currency quotations and to determine as soon as possible the conditions for the functioning of the foreign exchange market.

In connection with a report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on application of the law on criminal procedure, the Federal Executive Council today positively assessed the work of the organs of internal affairs with regard to the application of this law. It was also assessed that the measures undertaken have contributed to greater efficiency in the organs of internal affairs in uncovering criminal acts and their perpetrators, as well as in respecting the legality and the rights and freedoms of citizens. Together with the strengthening of responsibility for consistent application of this law, the council pointed out the need for all municipalities to take steps to equip the responsible organs with cadre, organizational, and material equipment necessary for consistent implementation of the law on criminal procedure.

The FEC also adopted its work program up to the end of this year and decided to allocate $10 million from the permanent reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for importing the means of crop protection.

DELO REVIEWS DRUG SMUGGLING, ADDICTION PROBLEMS

AU081649 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Mar 84 p 21

[Zarko Hojnik article: "The Border Is Being Closed to Narcotics; Narcotics From Home Garden"]

[Excerpts] In Slovenia last year, the internal affairs organs dealt with 111 punishable deeds that were in one way or another linked with narcotics: 55 cases of illicit production and trade with narcotics, and 56 of enabling the usage of drugs. Another five cases dealt with punishable deeds of large theft, one dealt with simple theft, and there were three cases of forging documents with which individuals tried to obtain pharmaceutical narcotics. Last year, the internal affairs organs also dealt with 35 infringements concerning unallowed possession of narcotics according to the Law on Production and Trade With Narcotics.

Last year, the authorities dealt with 118 suspects for punishable deeds connected with the production of and trade in drugs, 10 more suspects for other punishable deeds connected with drugs, and 64 suspects for infringements -- or with a total of 192 suspects.

Last year, there were 34.1 percent fewer suspects for punishable deeds of producing and trading with drugs, 28.6 percent fewer suspects for other kinds of crime linked with drugs, and as much as 64.1 percent more suspected of infringements in this field. The total number of suspects dealt with and its comparison with 1982 (when there were 232 suspects) would lead to the conclusion that last year there were 17.3 percent fewer crimes connected with drugs, if we were to ignore the gravity of the individual deeds.

It is possible to establish the following fact: The partially closed border has radically changed the drug situation on the domestic illicit market. Instead of obtaining imported drugs -- crime officers last year discovered only three cases of drugs being brought from abroad for individuals or for the illicit market -- drugs are obtained from other sources, primarily from home-grown crops. Few economic branches can boast such a rapid and large-scale change to "home-produced raw materials." In 13 cases of punishable deeds and in 24 cases of infringement (sale, distribution, drug use) last year, marijuana came from domestic illegal crops of Indian hemp. Crime officers, who have devoted special attention to this phenomenon, have found hemp crops throughout Slovenia, which, however, by their size and destination were rather different -- ranging from a few plants for personal use to 423 plants grown for sale. Among other things, last year they found 15 crops of Indian hemp whose "owners" could not be established.

By a happy coincidence of otherwise unhappy international developments, the smuggling routes to an even additional extent avoided Yugoslav territory. Reduced transit means reduced opportunity for bits of the drug cargo to remain in our country, although experts believe that large international cargos have never had an important influence on on the state of drug addiction in our country. Drugs of the large Far Eastern producing countries now take the sea route past Yugoslavia directly to West European and U.S. ports. This statement is confirmed in a way by the confiscation of two containers of raisins at Sezana, where they arrived from Trieste by train -- primarily to cover up the origin of this cosignment. Nearly 3,900 kilograms of hashish were hidden among the raisins, a quantity that in recent years has only been confiscated in shipping ports.

There were more attempts at smuggling by railroad: Of the drugs that traveled to the West, they returned, concealed, five times (three times from the FRG and twice from Italy) because the contacts at the other end did not accept them for unknown reasons. The frequency of these cases shows that smuggling by railroad by is becoming a more and more usual way of transportation from East to West, but at the same time it generates (for the time being) a feeling of consolation because the organization is not yet perfect. The drug problem extends beyond the dimensions that can be captured in statements and statistical data. It is obvious that it is assuming different forms and that all the activities in this connection are being shaped more and more according to Western examples and the well-known laws of development of this evil. Some signs indicate that in addition to domestic "manufacturers" of some narcotics, the laws of illegal trade could also bring us organized traffickers, which would add the most horrifying dimension with all its consequences.

PLANINC MEETS LEADERS IN ZAGREB, LJUBLJANA

Croatia Visit

LD081601 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has had talks in Zagreb with the Croatian leadership on cooperation with the Federal Executive Council and republican organs. During the talks, particular attention was directed at current socioeconomic trends and tasks in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The meeting between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the Croatian leadership was held within the framework of her working visits and talks with the representatives of the republics and provinces.

Meeting With Slovene Officials

LD082018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- As part of her program during a working visit to Slovenia, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks with the Slovene Socialist Republic leadership about topical economic and sociopolitical issues and also about cooperation between federal organs and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

KOSOVO TOWN FIREBOMBING 'PERPETRATOR' ARRESTED

LD081951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to information released by the provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the speedy and efficient action of the organs of internal affairs has led to the discovery and arrest of the person who on 6 March 1984 threw a bottle containing an inflammable substance into the building of the Djakovica LC Municipal Committee. The perpetrator of this criminal act is Mislim Dobruna, 35, an electrician from Djakovica. An investigation is under way.

EXPLOSION SHATTERS WINDOWS IN PRISTINA 8 MARCH

LD091121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, March 9 (TANJUG) -- At around ten in the evening yesterday, Thursday, a planted bomb exploded outside a window of the new department store in Pristina, centre of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It was officially announced this morning. The explosion shattered the window panes and partially damaged the shop window. The explosion is being connected with the third anniversary of the 1981 anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Pristina and some other towns in Kosovo, which were an attempt on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists to extort, as their ultimate goal, the secession of the Province of Kosovo from the Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia. Official Tirana quite openly backed the unrests and activity of smaller nationalist organizations, which have been uncovered.

Since the demonstrations, the situation in Kosovo has been considerably consolidated and room for nationalist activity has been narrowed. However, nationalists make themselves felt from time to time by distributing pamphlets, inscribing anti-Yugoslav slogans, and planting explosive devices similar to the one which caused the blast in Pristina last night.

CROATIAN WEEKLY LAMPOONS DOLANC, SLOVENES

AU081500 [Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 107 on 6 March on pages 40-41 carries a photograph of Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs and Slovene candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency, and Franc Popit, member of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium and candidate for president of the Presidency of Slovenia, sitting next to each other at an unidentified meeting. The picture is captioned "Vican Vicanovic's Magnifying Glass" and the names Stane Dolanc and Franc Popit are added at the bottom. Dolanc, waving his hand to emphasize a point and with a supercilious expression on his face, is turning toward Popit, who looks at him attentively, his chin jutting forward. A balloon is drawn to issue from Dolanc's mouth saying: "I say, we Slovenes are wonderful...."